WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

VOL. IV NO. 217 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916. ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY LIBRARY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
12th Sept.	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
27th "	Khyber	9000	...	...
04th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000	...	...
10th "	Karmala	9000	...	...
26th "	Khiva	9000	...	...
02nd "	Arabia	8000	...	...
09th "	Nellore	7000	...	...
5th Novr.	*Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagpura	7000	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
8th Sept.	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
22nd "	Nore	7000	Medina*	12500
2 st Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	11000
17th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*11th Sept	Linga	Karachi direct.
13th Sept.	Dunera	Aden
4th Sept.	Dilwara	E and S Africa via Soychelles.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th September	"Matiana"	5280

Fares to London.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690 —	First Class (returning by B.I(Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1, 192-8-9.
Second Class Rs. 510 —	Second Class (returning by B.I.) Rs 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 9th September.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 25th September.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.
...lows, Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		23rd Sept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool... ...	600	90	459	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	943	...	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	arrived.	15th Sept.
S.S. Banda! Maru	3227	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
S. S. Standard	1461	28th Sept.	10th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5848	14th Sept.	28th Sept.
Banyei Maru	....	2844	29th Sept.	11th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4176	7th Oct.	16th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	H. Kawai	4173	7th Oct.	17th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5838	Y. Kuchiki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PARSEE NEW YEAR
ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY—POONA.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA Phone No. 42.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES.	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 562,500
Reserve Fund	£ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
*Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angles	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Peking	Tsinanfu
	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

FOR GOOD GOODS
GO TO,
POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.
Grant Road, Bombay.
Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

ENGLISH CLIMATE

ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT

EMPRESS HOTEL.

FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES

GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

INSURANCE.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

220 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—GRADUATE of long standing and experience for a responsible post. Apply stating terms to PROPRIETOR TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. 5116

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER practical well experienced. Apply stating qualifications, previous appointments held, salary expected to Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5177

WANTED—SUB-ASSTT. SURGEONS for service in Tonk State. Pay Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk State, Tonk, Rajputana. 5114

WANTED—ENGLISHMAN, 32, married, having resigned present appointment, seeks another. Over 15 years practical experience all branches catering, knowledge of Wines and Stores. S. A. W. c/o CORNAGLIA'S Poona. 5203

WANTED—GUJARATI Reading Matric failed Off-service practical HINDU TYPIST for Office permanent service knowing routine on Rs. 25 to 30. Details to Box No. 183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5209

WANTED—Two Telegraph Inspectors, pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of telegraph maintenance work, and age must not exceed thirty. Apply to—
SUPERINTENDENT, Electrical Branch,
5206 B. N. Railway, Khargpur.

SHORTHAND TYPIST wanted for Loco. and Carr. Superintendent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel. Salary Rs. 50. Applicants should submit their names with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned on or before September 20th when selected applicants will be advised of the date on which to appear for examination. 5205

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICIANS, salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running engines, Dynamos and maintaining batteries. They must also have qualified at a Technical College. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
5213 Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary Godhra Municipality. The pay is Rs. 75—5/2—125 P. M. subject to approved service with a horse allowance of Rs. 10 P. M. Only candidates possessing good knowledge of English and experience in Municipal affairs need apply. Testimonials and age certificate should accompany the application, which should be received not later than September 30th.
HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.,
President,
5210 Godhra Municipality.
Godhra, 8th September, 1916.

WANTED.—A MANAGER for Delhi Branch. Must have knowledge of Motor business. Home experience preferred. Good prospects to well educated and able man. The Branch will control Overland and other sales through most of the U. P. and part Punjab. Reply stating experience and qualifications which will be treated in strict confidence to T. R. PRATT, P. O. Box No. 215, Calcutta. 5199

WANTED.—CASHIER with security of Rs. 5,000 only, either in cash or in G. P. Notes, on salary Rs. 70 p.m.
ACCOUNTANT with security of Rs. 1,000 either in cash or in G. P. Notes pay Rs. 50 p.m. None should apply who has not worked in any Bank and is not expert in keeping accounts of Joint Stock Companies.
TRAVELLING AGENTS to sell shares and to secure business of the company. Apply to the
The BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE
LOAN CO., LTD.
231, Old Police Court Building,
5123 Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—STEEL PIPES 13 feet long 7 inch in diameter and ¼ inch. thick. Apply to GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI, Motilal Mansions, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 5090

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts contracted by W. YENKAYA, at present employed as Master Tailor of the Royal Artillery Depot Kirkee.
H. B. WALKER, 2/Lieut. R.F.A.
Commanding Royal Artillery Depot, Kirkee.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that A. NARSIMALLOO is no longer employed as Master Tailor of the Royal Artillery Depot, Kirkee. Further, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.
H. B. WALKER, 2/Lieut. R.F.A.,
Commanding Royal Artillery Depot, Kirkee.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Khordad Sal) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th September, 1916. 5202

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of this Office Notice dated 31st August, 1916, for supply of 60,000 deodar and other sleepers for Metre Gauge Railway, the date for submitting tenders is extended to 28th September, 1916, and for delivery 30th December, 1916.
E. W. PROCTOR SIMS, A.M.I.C.E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad State Railway.
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Junagad, dated 8th September, 1916.
5212.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in form H marked on the cover "Supply of Coal for Pandharpur Water Works" will be issued by the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, up to 2 p.m. on 30th September 1916. The estimated quantity of coal required is about 250 tons to be supplied in 3 instalments, (1) of 100 tons before 31st October 1916, (2) 100 tons before 31st December, 1916 and (3) 50 tons before 15th March 1917.

2. Every tender must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money in cash or currency notes. Form of tender with conditions of contract, specifications etc., can be had from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of a fee of annas 8.

3. Every tenderer should send one cwt. of the coal he offers to supply as a sample in bags properly labelled and consigned to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Pandharpur, Pandharpur Railway Station. This sample will be paid for.

4. Right is reserved for rejecting all or any tender without assigning any reasons.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 8th September, 1916 5211

S.S. "CITY OF CAIRO."

ARRIVED ON THE 9TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.,)
Agents.
Home Street Bombay.

THE SHRI SHAHU CHHATRAPATI SPG., WG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

(in Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BUILDINGS TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC. SITUATE AT SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR.

It is hereby notified that the AUCTION SALE of the above mentioned immoveable properties of the Company was second time held on the 3rd September, 1916, as previously notified, but the same has been adjourned till the 17th September, 1916, on which date at 3 p. m., the auction will again be held at Company's office at Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
A. B. CHOUGULE,
K. D. MARATHE.
Liquidators.
5122

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 42, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s brass godown, Thomas Street, Colaba, on account of the underwriters:—

V. M. B. and or Y.—80 full pressed bales of cotton said to be fine Broach quality slightly damaged by sea water.

No Mark—13 full pressed bales of cotton said to be fine Broach quality slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Fort, known as Mahomed Saboo Building," opposite Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Baronet Institute.

Under instructions from the surviving executor and trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land together with the buildings premises, stables, and outhouses standing thereon situate on the West side of Hornby Road on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which has been computed to contain as to the portions thereof coloured green on the plan drawn on an indenture of Lease dated the 14th July, 1903, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part, and Dwarkadas Dharmsi of the other part, 247 square yards or thereabouts and as to the remainder thereof 1152 square yards or thereabouts making a total area of 1399 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Ravlin Street, on the East by Hornby Road, on the South by Plot No. 75 Hornby Road estate and on the West by the land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay proposed to be laid out as a Road which said piece of land is known, as Plot No. 76, Esplanade and is delineated on the said plan drawn on the said Indenture of lease being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line which said piece of land forms portion of the lands vested in the said trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for the purposes and subject to the conditions provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Municipality unnder Ward A. No. 3272 (2), Street No. 54A.

Private offers for the said property will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Executor and Trustee of the Will of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon. the Advocate-General and by the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Executor and Trustee of the Will of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon. the Advocate-General or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property realises Rs. 2,240 per month.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club:—

A quantity of condemned medical stores.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th September, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Sheet No. 89, Apollo Street (near the Junction of Apollo Street and Green Street):—

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINE, THREE BOILERS, ECONOMISER PIPES, BRASS SPUR AND BEVEL WHEELS, ROPES INDIA RUBBER, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th September, 1916, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Apollo Mill DeLisle Road Parel, the following goods:—

Engine:—One pair cross compound Taudem jet condensing with second motion pinion by Messrs. Woolshine Huhmes Rye and Co., 1876, shroke 7ft. Dia, H.P. 22" Dia, L.P. 4" I.H.P. 1000.

3 Boilers:—Each 30ft. by 8ft. dia working pressure 102lbs. each fitted with dead weight safety valves, main steam valve, Hopkinson D. W. High steam and low water alarm valve, mill heating valve, feed check valve, and blow of valve makers Heaton and Sons.

One Green's patent economiser consisting of 320 pipes 1876.

One lot of steam piping of boilers, boiler feed piping, copper expansing pipes, old electric wire, old brass, one large spur wheel of 49 teeth, bevel wheels, old cotton driving ropes, Old India Rubber, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 11th September, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 621.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF D. MURTRIE ESQ., I.S.O., J.P., THE PRESIDENCY POST MASTER, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, and Devji Canji the well-known makers, rich ornamented bronze figures with electric fittings rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Quarters on the Western front at 2nd floor of the new General Post Office near the Victoria Terminus, Fort, very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, and Devji Canji the well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining table, strong made and handsome leather lined dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest o drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, side-boards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving bookcase, and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands selected artictic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned iron framed piano by Soundy and Co. (very little used) washhand table palm stands blackwood chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, mattings Durrie and Persian carpets, rich and ornamented bronze figures with electric fittings ice-box with refrigerator table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware, crockery, ware, etc.,

The property of D. Murtrie, Esq., I.S.O. J.P., the Presidency Post-Master, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

THIS DAY MONDAY, being a Public Holiday, our weekly sale will be held to-morrow.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 10, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almirahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

1 sweet-toned cottage piano by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

1 Singer's Sewing Machine.

1 Electric iron.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned persons, Fort, the following effects:—

Re:—the late Mr. Chimanlal J. Mody—
One gold waist chain.

Re:—the late Mr. Sukia Mangal—
One trunk containing wearing apparels, pair of boots, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 lady's bicycle.

AUCTION SALE of "The Nandgaon Advance Cotton Press" at Nandgaon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16 Appollo Street opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 22nd September 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the abovementioned working cotton press of Nandgaon.

PARTICULARS:—All that leasehold piece or parcel of land at Nandgaon, District Nasik, bearing Survey No. 346 admeasuring about 3 acres and 22 gunthas with buildings consisting of Press house mixing room, engine room, office, servants' quarters and godowns, etc.

For printed copies of conditions of sale and list of machinery etc., apply to Messrs Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at 18 Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., solicitors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th September, 1916.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 276, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT COLLECTION OF VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES!
Ed. PIERCE and MARIE ROSLYN
in a remarkable musical melange "A WHIRL OF MELODY"
A remarkable entertainment embracing Grand Opera to Ragtime.

MAGGIE MAY and FRANK HASKOLL
in a further selection from their repertoire

MISS DORIS EARLE. The Magnetic Comedienne.

For the first time in Bombay
DAN ROE and DOROTHY SUTTON

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1271.
GRAND PATETI PROGRAMME. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE JOCKEY OF DEATH
A remarkable Four-Reel Production. Abounding in startling incidents, clever acting and intrepid feats in the circus, on the river, and by rail and road.
A SUBJECT OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST
with more thrilling incidents than have ever before been seen in one film.
SEE ALSO OUR SPECIAL PATETI PICTURES.

ALL-INDIA TEAM.
Cricket Carnival Topical, showing all our leading players including Maharaja of Patiala and Major Mistry.

A PARSI WEDDING
At Allbless Bag. One of the most popular little pictures shown in Bombay.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday, Sunday & Monday 5 to 6-30.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
CONCLUDING INSTALMENT OF
"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."
containing all the most exciting episodes in the life of Napoleon Bonaparte and including the great spectacular scenes of the retreat from Mosco, and Battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's voyage to St. Helena.
The story of the brief but romantic life of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome is also told in an interesting and beautiful manner. The latter scenes take place amid the intrigues of the Austrian Court.

"ACROSS THE HALL."
A splendid comic story about two married couples who had flats on the same floor. They all got mixed up in several amusing incidents but happiness reigns in the end.

The Last Mails
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing: Women's War Procession in London.—Hospital for Canadian Officers opened,—Arrival of Submarine UC 5 in the Thames,—German Submarine the "Deutschland",—Victorious Artillery, etc.

SPECIAL BATTLE MUSIC WITH THE BIG FILM.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
The House of Culture and Refinement.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
A Sensational Italian Masterpiece
PANTHER OF DEATH.
6000 Feet. 5 Reels.
A Thrilling Story of Love and Adventure.
AND
CHARLES CHAPLIN
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The Scream of the Earth
in an entirely new one real creation.
Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
TO-DAY, PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY HOLIDAY.
EXTRA PRIZE SHOW—5-15 to 6-45.
When a FINE SILK SARI will be given away as a Prize in Box and First Class.
Illustrated booklet free at the theatre.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

OLYMPIA CINEMA,
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
PATHE'S GRAND SERIAL
NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.
8 parts weekly. Parts 41 to 48
DON'T MISS IT. FULL OF SCIENCE AND ART.
WITH 12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1000.
ALSO
GAUMONT GRAPHIC No. 557
containing Latest War News.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	as.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	7	9	0	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7	9	0	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6	12	0	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	0	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	0	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	0	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins.)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins.)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
The Thana Agent adds two annas to Bulk and tinned Oil prices and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?
If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves
Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.
are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.
Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept 8th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,00
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	50,00
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans	9.38—40
Egyptian F. G. F.	12.70—25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	14.99—45
Jan.	15.23—44
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	14.64—42
Jan.	15.00—44

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Sept. 8th, To-day's closing price.
September	9.21—16
Sept.-Oct.	9.16—18
Oct.-Nov.	9.14—19
Nov.-Dec.	9.11—19
Dec.-Jan.	9.10—19
Jan.-Feb.	9.10—18
Feb.-March	9.08—19
March-April	9.07—19
April-May	9.06—14
May-June	9.05—20
June-July	9.01—20
July-Aug.	8.97—20
Aug-Sept	Nominal

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Sept.8th. To-day's price
November	12.61—2
January	12.71—26
March	12.82—26

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 8th

M. G. Bengal Good	6.75
" " Fully Good	6.99
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.20
" " Fully Good	7.50
" Oomra Good	8.65
" " Fine	9.05
" Broach Good	8.80
" " Fully Good	8.90
" " Fine	9.30
" Scinde Good	6.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	55,000
" Imports	37,000
" Stock	621,000
Actual Weekly Sales	42,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept 9th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	835,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	53,000
East Indian " "	195,000
American " "	1,443,000
Other " "	44,000
Total Sales	42,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	2,000
East Indian Export	200
" " Stock	60,000
" " Forwarded	1,400
" " Actual export	100
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	150,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	166,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester, Sept. 8th.

The Tone of cloth market is generally quiet buying is chiefly Fancies staples slow.
Tone of of yarn market Course.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 8th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	14,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
River Commercial Bars	68¼

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	152,000
" Exports to Great Britain	67,000
" to France and Continent	20,000
" " to Japan	—
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	490,000
" " Interior Ports	510,000

New York, Sept. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Futures at New York October	14.93—10
" January	15.21—19
Spot Cotton at New York	15.35—10
" at New Orleans	14.88— 0
Futures at New Orleans October	14.67— 8
" " January	15.05— 7

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	32½
Closing Tone of Silver—Short Supplies firm buyers	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " " 6 "	6¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market lot	4½

London, Sept. 9th

Bar Silver Spot	32 9/16

London, Sept. 8th

Consols 2½%	60½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	50
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	70½
Government Securities 5 0/0	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.72

WAR LOANS

London, Sept. 8th.

3½% 1925 -1928	85¾
4½% 1925—1940	100¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 8th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Kansas, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. October Paid	75

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Wheat Basil Sept. Sellers	70

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Sept.-Oct.	51

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozpore Usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	68/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	69
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers	70/0

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	78/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£125½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£119½
Copper Braziers	£128
Yellow Metal	75
Hard spelter	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 225lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	105-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal,	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 10/13 C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. Value	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec. Value	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. Value	24/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe October Sellers	2/3½

PARISIAN DIARY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th of Bhadrapad Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 12 of Jelked, 1334.
Parsi: 1st Hormaz of (Farvardin) 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 26m. Sunset: 6h. 46m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Sept. 12.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Shehenshahai Parsis' 1286 New Year Day, Bank Holiday.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due at daylight.

Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai Memorial Meeting, Madhav Baug, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

September 11.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 16th September:—
Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal Robert Graham.
Riding School: Riding School daily at 7-15 a.m.
Dismounted Drill:—There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 12th instant at 6 p.m.
Squadron Parade. The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next the 14th instant; Rendezvous Churchgate Station at 7-15 a.m.
Dress: Khaki shirts, regimental saddles. No bandoliers.

F. C. ANNESLEY, Second-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington V.D. Commanding.

September, 9.

No. 297.—DUTIES.
Duties for the week commencing Monday 11th inst.
Orderly Officer Lieut W. Dunkerley.
Next for duty 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Coy. Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Coy. Sergt. E. A. Sherran.
Orderly Sergeant E E Coy. Sergt. F. Power.
No. 298 PARADES.
Tuesday 12th and Thursday 14th inst. 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill and Instruction.
No. 299.—INSPECTIONS.
Captain P. H Retallack Adjutant B.V.A. will proceed to Kirkee on inspection duty in connection with No. 3 Company B.V.A. on 9-9-6, returning on completion of the same.
No. 300.—ENROLMENTS.
No. 1772 Gunner F. G. Pratt having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Coy. Ahmedabad with effect from 6-9-16.
No. 301.—LEAVE.
Sapper Gulston E. E. Coy. is granted leave out of India for six months with effect from 7-9-16.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert held at Headquarters on Thursday next 14th inst. at 9-30 p.m., Tickets one rupee each which may be obtained from members of the Entertainment Committee or from the Sergt. Major at Headquarters.
There will be a Practice Shoot at Ghatkopar on Sunday next 17th inst commencing at 7-30 a.m. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards. Train leaves as follows:—Colaba 5-50 a.m changing at Dadar on to the G. I. P. Line, and Victoria Terminus 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

September, 11.

314. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by J Company during week ending 16th inst. Next for duty A Company. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.
315. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows:—
J Company.—Daily to Monday 11th Sept. inclusive.
L Company.—Tuesday 12th, cadets from Wednesday 13th to Friday 15th, both days inclusive.
B Company:—Saturday 16th to Saturday 23rd both days inclusive.
G Company.—Saturday 24th to Saturday 30th inst. both days inclusive. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
B Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
C and D Coys.—Monday evenings.
E and F Coys.—Friday evenings.
G Company.—Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
J Company.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
All Companies should complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.
316. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits Drills have commenced.
317. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
318. Parades.—B Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
F Company.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order without arms.
G Company.—There will be a company parade on Thursday 14th September. Owing to the week end holidays, there will be no Company parade on Tuesday 12th September.
Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts. Recruits will attend this parade.
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for bayonet fighting will attend the abovenoted Company parade.
Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters on Friday 15th September at 7-15 a.m.
H Company.—Monday, Strong as possible, skirmishing by whistle and signals at 4-30 p.m.
Tuesday.—Recruits, drums and bugle practice at 4-30 p.m.
Wednesday.—Miniature Range, rapid firing. Thursday.—Proficiency lecture 5 p.m.
Friday.—Miniature Range and Band practice at 4-30 p.m.
Sunday.—Miniature Range 8-30 to 11-0 a.m.
J Company.—Coy. Parades of all sections at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday 12th inst. at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order (shorts) doublets and canes. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.
319. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in B Company with effect from 8th September 1916.
No. 8114 Sergt. E. Behr. to be Colour Sergeant.
320. Casualty.—The Commanding Officer regrets to annnouce the death of No. 7829 Sergt. L. W. D. Elliott J (The Scots Coy.) which occurred in Bombay on the 8th September, 1916.
321. Strength.—With reference to above Sergt. L. W. D. Elliott is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 9th September, 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Motor Cyclists.

A proposal to raise a Motor Cyclist section consisting of 1 Officer 2 Artificers, 1 Motor car driver and 12 N. C. Officers and men (Motor Cyclist) has been sanctioned. Free uniform will be issued to all N. C. Officers and men joining the Section and arrangements will be made if necessary to insure the car and cycles against accidents whilst employed on Volunteer duty. A mileage allowance will be paid to cover the cost of petrol, tyres, upkeep, etc. The section will be entirely distinct from any other Company in the Corps.
Further information can be obtained on application to Captain H. J. Dibbs, B.V.R. at the Bank of Bombay.
Boxing:—A Boxing Class is held every Thursday from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club. An instructor has been engaged. All members of the club are eligible to attend without any further subscription.

POONA VOLUNTEERS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Sept. 11.

845. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 16th September 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
Recruits, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
B Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Field day on September 16th notified by Post card to B Company is cancelled.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
A Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill Order, shirts.
At the Engineering College:—
E Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parades, Tuesday and Saturday at 6 p.m.
846. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays' and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters Office two days beforehand.
Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies' matches 5 and 6, Gentlemen's 7, 8 and 9, Monday 11th inst. at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
847 Move.—Cr. Sergt. Instr. K. Levick will proceed to Sholapur this day (Monday) 11th inst. on duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BYCULLA MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will, play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

SE DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of August 1916, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,223 the number of new admissions being 360. The average daily attendance was 72.

PRESENTATION TO MR YUSUF BEG.

The members of the Jolly Cricket Club met Mr. Usufbeg at the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday evening and presented him with a bat for his excellent batting in the last quadrangular match. On this occasion many players of the Moslem team were present. All dispersed after wishing further good luck to Mr. Usufbeg and after tea.

PATETI CONCERT AT THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

There is going to be a grand concert this evening at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hall of the above Institution, Sandhurst Road th lady teachers and lady students of the Vidyalaya will go through a variety programme. H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar, H. H. the Tikahsaheb of Kapurthala and a distinguished audience will be present. It is hoped that there will be a packed audience to-day.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 8.

We have to report a sensitive market throughout the week with small fluctuations in prices which remain easier. The demand is small and with easier news from Home and Java prices for ready and forward have been reduced by 3d. to 6d. per cent. all round. Dealers and holders of forward sugars are rather eager sellers and business was done amongst dealers in White Java-September-October at 24s. 9d. to 24s. 6 d. and October-December at 25s. 1d. to 24s. 9d. free Boombay Harbour. Soft and Brown Java is in no demand and prices for these are very low as compared with Home prices. Report from Mauritius say small quantity of White Syrups have been bought by Natives at Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 C. I. F. Bombay.
The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—
T. M. O. Rs. 20-0-0 is equal to 24s. 1d. F. B. Harbour stocks 120,000 bags.
16/18 Rs. 18-8-0 is equal to 21s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.
Soft Rs. 19-8-0 is equal to 23s. 4d. F. B. Harbour stocks 7,000 bags.
Mauritius Crystals Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 22-0-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 120,000 bags.
Mauritius Syrups Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SEQUEL TO JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

WIFE'S CLAIM ON HUSBAND'S PROVIDENT FUND.

STRICTURES AGAINST THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GERTRUDE HENRIETTA MOON v. ARTHUR JAMES MOON.

This is a rule taken out by the petitioner calling upon the Accountant-General to show cause why he should not pay to the petitioner or her attorney the moiety of the Provident Fund standing to the credit of the respondent at the time of his leaving the selvice in the Salt Department, which moiety had been declared to belong to the petitioner by a consent decree made on the petition on the 25th March, 1916. The full facts appear in his Lordship's judgment which was delivered on Friday.

JUDGMENT.

The petitioner prayed for a decree for judicial separation on the ground of the respondent's adultery. At the hearing before me the adultery was proved and eventually the respondent consented to a decree being passed for judicial separation. It was agreed that in the event of the respondent receiving a pension on his retirement he should pay half to the petitioner and that in case of his dismissal or resignation from the Government service and in case of his not being entitled to any pension then half of the amount standing to his credit in the Provident Fund should belong to the petitioner.
As a matter of fact, the respondent had sent in his resignation on the 13th March and that having been accepted by the Government he became entitled to his Provident Fund as from the 13th March or some earlier date. He was not entitled to any pension, therefore the petitioner became entitled to half of his Provident Fund money. On the 8th April Mr. Pandya, petitioner's attorney, wrote to the Accountant-General informing him of the decree. On the 9th May Mr. Pandya sent him a certified copy of the decree. The same day the respondent wrote to the Accountant-General claiming the whole of his Provident Fund money and stating that the consent decree had been obtained from him by fraud. On the 12th May his attorneys wrote to the Accountant-General in the same strain, though the allegation that the consent decree was obtained by fraud was not repeated.

IRRELEVANT QUESTIONS.

On the 15th May the Accountant-General referred certain questions in connection with the application of paras 10 (3) and 10 (5) of the General Provident Fund Rules to the Comptroller-General. Unfortunately that letter did not propound the real question at issue, namely whether an officer could assign, after his retirement and before the withdrawal of the sum to his credit with the Fund, any portion of that sum to another, so that the Accountant-General would be bound to recognise the assignment. This is clear from the answer of the Comptroller-General, that a sum to the credit of a subscriber was a compulsory deposit and as such protected from attachment by a Court of Law. On the 22nd May the Accountant-General wrote to Mr. Pandya drawing his attention to Rule 10 (4) and note 1 to Rule 10 (2) of the General Provident Fund Rules and asking him to explain how the petitioner who had been judicially separated from her husband could have a claim on her husband's money and how the same could be liable to attachment by a Court of Law in face of the ruling in para. 10 (1) that the money was his absolute property to be handed over to him unconditionally on his quitting the Government service. These questions were absolutely irrelevant. Pandya, on the 24th May wrote a very lengthy letter, pointing out that the decree gave the ownership of half the Provident Fund to the petitioner and that there was no question of attachment. On the 27th May the Accountant-General wrote to respondent's solicitors that the respondent might receive half his money, but as regards the other half no action could be taken until a reply had been received from the Comptroller-General. On the 29th May Mr. Pandya wrote to the Accountant-General pointing out that under section 41 of the Evidence Act the decree was a decree in rem and therefore conclusive against all the world. The petitioner had herself written to the Accountant-General on the 22nd May and the Accountant-General replied on the 1st June that the sum to the credit of a depositor was his absolute property to be handed over to him unconditionally on his leaving the service.

RESPONDENT'S MOST DISHONEST LETTER.

On the 19th June the respondent wrote a most dishonest letter to the Accountant General referring to the alleged claim put forward by Mr. Pandya, stating that he was being kept out of the moneys to which he was justly entitled and asking the Accountant-General to call upon Mr. Pandya to obtain such order of the Court as he may think fit within a short specification. On the 20th June the Accountant-General wrote to Mr. Pandya, and "in reply to your letter of the 25th and 29th May I have the honour to state that in the absence of an Order of the High Court to make the payment of the General Provident Fund money to Mrs. Moon the Accountant-General regrets that he is unable to comply with your request." On the 21st June Mr. Pandya replied that he would apply for the order and asked the Accountant-General not to part with the money until the order was obtained. He wrote again on the 21st June that as he was advised that the application should be made to the judge who passed the decree the application would be made to me as soon as I returned from leave, which expired on the 13th July. On the 1st July Messrs. Surveyor and Co. on behalf of the respondent, wrote to the Accountant-General again claiming the whole of the money. Reminder was sent on the 6th and 10th July and on the 14th July the Accountant-General wrote requesting respondent to call at his office as early as possible. On the 14th July Mr. Pandya served a notice of motion on the respondent returnable on the 20th July, stating he would apply for an order authorising the Accountant-General to hand over a moiety of the sum to the credit of the respondent with the fund to petitioner, when he was informed that the money had already been paid to the respondent. I am told the money was paid on the 15th July. The petitioner therefore applied for this rule.

NO CASE WHATEVER FOR ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

On the merits the Accountant-General has no case whatever. It cannot be disputed that an officer can deal with or dispose of his interest in the Fund only under Rule 10 (3) Government will not be bound by or recognise any assignment or encumbrance executed or attempted to be created by any officer during his service. If such an assignment or encumbrance is made, then the assignee or encumbrance must fight out the matter with the officer when he gets possession of his money. But when the officer becomes entitled to payment of the amount to his credit, it became his property and Government are bound to recognize any dealings by the officer after he has quitted the service of which they have notice. Government are in no better position than any private individual holding property on behalf of another. It seems inexplicable to me on the admitted facts that the Accountant-General should have parted with the money without giving notice to Mr. Pandya. It is suggested now in the affidavit of K. M. Abraham, Assistant Accountant-General, that the matter was honestly and carefully considered by Mr. Trotter, Acting Accountant-General, before the money was paid. That the consent decree was then understood to mean that Mr. Moon should himself pay the amount to Mrs. Moon as agreed to by Mr. Moon, to whom the payment was made under the reasonable belief that Mrs. Moon could have no claim against Government in respect of the amount, the liability to pay the amount to her with the consequent penalty in the event of failure to do this resting entirely on Mr. Moon.

AMAZING STEP.

It is further contended that the payment was made in good faith and therefore the action of the Accountant-General cannot be impugned. One hesitates to decide which of the two is the more amazing, the payment of the money to Mr. Moon or the excuse for making the payment. The Accountant-General may not be a lawyer, but he holds an important officer and cannot plead want of intelligence. If he wants advice on a matter of law he can always get it. He was told the property in half the respondent's provident money had passed by the decree to the petitioner and by section 41 of the Evidence Act that was conclusive against the whole world and yet on mature consideration of the matter he considered it was purely a question of the petitioner getting the money out of the respondent after it had been paid to him, and that in the face of the respondent's letters which showed a clear intention to keep the money if he got it. The fact that the property in a certain fund has passed from A to B is not an idea which the ordinary lay mind should find it difficult to grasp. But the Accountant-General seems to have been obsessed with his rules, that he failed to see that they had nothing whatever to do with the question he had to decide.

QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

Mr. Strangman, counsel for the petitioner, did not suggest there was any dishonesty, but contended that the Accountant-General could not be said to have acted in good faith within section 3 of the Provident Funds Act, Act IX of 1897 was before the General Clauses Act X of 1897 and so the common law definition of "good faith" must be applied and not the definition in the General Clauses Act. That definition appears to me a most undesirable one. If it did apply the Accountant-General would be protected if he acted in fact with honest belief, even though he acted without exercising that degree of intelligence which is expected of an official in his position, or in other words with extraordinary negligence. But I doubt whether the question arises. The Accountant-General held in his hand certain money belonging to the petitioner. She was entitled to it on demand. It is no answer to that demand to say the money has deliberately been paid away to another person. It might be an answer if someone impersonating the petitioner had made the demand and the money had been paid to be under the honest belief that she was Mrs. Moon. As Mr. Strangman rightly pointed out the causes of action are the possession by the Accountant-General of money belonging to Mrs. Moon and the refusal to hand it over on demand, but the payment of a certain sum to Mr. Moon.
Lastly there is an estoppel by representation. The letter of the 20th June refers to a representation that if an order of the Court was obtained the money would be paid to the petitioner. The Accountant-General was informed that an order would be asked for but that that could not be done under counsel's advice until he returned on the 13th July. Mr. Pandya, therefore, quite rightly considered that he was safe in waiting. It would have been different if he had been told that the order must be obtained at once before my return. An application could then have been made to another judge. Therefore, on the Accountant-General's representation Mr. Pandya acted under the reasonable belief that no payment would be made until he had had time to make the application to me and the Accountant-General cannot deny the truth of that.

GRAVE INJUSTICE PERPETRATED.

Under these circumstances I should have thought the only possible course for the Accountant-General to take would be to admit the mistake and pay the petitioner what belonged to her. A decree of the High Court has been treated like carte paper and grave injustice has been perpetrated. But the Accountant-General has contended that as the Accountant-General is not a party to the suit, I have no power to make an order against him to pay, and the only remedy the petitioner has is to file a suit against the Secretary of State. Now the Accountant-General has admitted in effect that if an order had been made in the suit against the respondent without citing him he would have paid the money, although but for that admission he might still have objected that it was not binding on him. As a matter of fact, after the decree no further order was necessary so far as the respondent was concerned. Now that the Accountant-General has been cited, he objects to any order being passed. It is with the greatest regret that I feel compelled to allow the objection, for a person cannot be estopped by conduct from raising a point of jurisdiction. These are not proceedings in execution and it appears to be that the only way that the Court can grant relief to the petitioner is by decree in a substantive suit I trust, however, that this judgment will be sufficient to prove for the petitioner the justice which is her due.
The question of costs has been reserved till to-day.
Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the petitioner.
Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General, appeared for the respondent.
Attorney for the petitioner:—Mr. G. B. Pandya.
Attorney for the Accountant-General:—Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

PETITION FOR HEARING IN CHAMBERS

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Kanga & S, In Re the Treacher and Co,. Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. Dr. Nadirsha H E Sukhia, Petitioner, Little & Co., Captain and V, Part Heard.

ON POINT OF JURISDICTION.

695-16.—Rustomji & G, Gopal Krishna & anr v. Bapuji Govind Khale, Captain & V. Ch Sd. 14-8-16, Part Heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

349-16.—Mer K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co. Not to be called on.
545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & firm, Dikshit D and P.
1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hasan Amamgo, Rustomji & G.
1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoosein Dalvi, Captain and V.
1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Nanu Patramal and anr, Jurtah & Solomon.
644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokurmull Moolidhar a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing a firm.
482-15.—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji and ors, Madhowji K & Ch., Tyabji D and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.
18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.
S. C. Ct. 460-16767-15.—Bhimji and Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram v. Harkisondas Rambhagat & anr, Mulla & M.
1337-15.—Payne and Co., Lukhaji Dolaji & Co, a firm v. Hakmaji Moteji & Co. a ors, Rustomji and G.
197-15.—Shroff D and D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mulibai, widow, C. P. D'Cunha.
1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary widow and ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.
1049-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jivanbai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.
397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash & anr Dubash and Co.
345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.
143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL

SHORT CAUSES.

375-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Walji v. Khatao Rattonsey Kanji, Ragh N & Co.
583-16.—Rustomji & Gin, Bhugwan Tullockji & Co., a firm v. Purshuram Keshav Padhye & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.
827-16.—Kanga & Sayani, Jotram Kedarnath, a firm v. Ramprasad Oogersein & anr, Captain & Vaidya.
828-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Joharmal Ladhuram, a firm v. Takerchand Govindram.
869-16.—Madh K & Ch, Multanchand Laxminarayen v. Kalboram Akhanam, a firm, Malvi H M & R.
895-16.—Ragh N & Co., Hemraj Vandrawan v. Sheshagiri Rama Pai.
911-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhowprasad, a firm v. Doctor Kundjalal, son of Chunilal.
918-16.—Motichand & D, Messrs. Hiralal Goculdas Dalal & Co. v. Messrs. Shivaram Ramchandra, a firm.
920-16.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Krishnalal Ambalal Desai.
927-16.—Mulji & Tha, Karimbhai Peermahomed & anr v. Prahlad Dayaram Joshi.
936-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Khimji Keshowji & Co. v. Mulji Tapan & ors, Mirza M & M, Madh K & Co.
942-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) v. Edulji Cawasji Patel, Jehangir & Seervai.
976-16.—Kanga & Sayani, Habib Rowji v. Messrs Gopaldas Karsondas, a firm, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1301-15.—Payne and Co., Raoji Prashram Acharya, & anr v. Rajmal Pratapchand & ors, Dubash and Co., Not to be called on till 14-9-16.
387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai B Wadia, and anr, Maneck & Co., Wadia G & Co., Not to be called on till 18-9-16.
1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibai, Edgelow G W & Co., Tyabji D & Co., Not to be called on till 15-9-16.
191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand, and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co., Not to be called on till 15-9-16.
1102-15.—Captain & V. Bai Pasu, widow v. Amratlal Buldeodas, & anr, Soondersdas & Co.
276-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Narsu Govind v. Moroo Baji, & anr, Dubash & Co.
822-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Messrs. Kahu and Kahu, a firm v. Noorbhoy Esufally, & ors, In person, Vachha & Co.
1127-15.—Motichand & D, Padamsey Vassonji v. Deokaran Ganji, a firm, & ors, Vachha & Co.
1451-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Narsingdas Jodhjraj, a firm v. Raja Dutt Pershad Singh Bahadur Jut. Patell & Eze.
347-15.—Pandia & Co., Harsi Keshowji v. Bai Rukmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.
348-15.—Pandia & Co., Mulji Bharmal v. Bai Rukmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.
507-16.—Amin & Desai, Girdharlal Jethabhai Patell v. J Moni & Co., a firm, Captain & V.
620-16.—Motichand & D, Sha Punshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gasher, & ors, Pandia & Co.
659-16.—Bhimji & Co., (For a pauper), Maneckbai, widow v. Ramabai, widow, & anr, Tyabji & Co.

Quadrangular Match

FINAL

(PRESIDENCY V. PARSIS.)

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SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The monsoon has strengthened in the peninsula but the break in the greater part of Northern India persists. The weather is still disturbed in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan; and local in Upper Burma and Berar.. A few falls also occurred in Orissa and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are: Mergui six inches, Tavoy three, Victoria Point Sambalpur and Mount Abu one and a half, Ratnagiri three, Malegaon two, Aurangabad and Parbhani one and a half, Hyderabad, Deccan and Cuddapah one and Nellore two.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain along the north-east Madras coast.

The funeral of Lieut.-Colonel Selby at the cantonment cemetry was singularly impressive affair. The gun carriage bearing the coffin was preceded by a detachment of cavalry. It was followed by professors, sisters, nursing staff and students of the King George's Medical College. The principal civil and military officials and leading non-official members of all professions were represented.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Rainfall has been widespread in Burma and in the Peninsula, elsewhere the weather has been dry. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan; local in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, the north Madras coast,; a few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, east Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Table Island one inch; Mergui and Tavoy two; Moulmein three; Diamond Island and Akyab five; Minywa, Bhamo one; Myitkyina Tezpur, Chittagong one and a half; Chanda one; Bombay three; Maramagao, Karwar, Gulburga, the Hyderabad Deccan one and a half; Aurangabad, Raichur, Calicut and Trivandrum one; Cochin three; Bellary, Kurnool, and Masulpatam one and a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m., 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.665	Inch
Temperature of Air	81.8	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	,,
Dew Point	77.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.881	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	,,
Minimum do	78.4	,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.NNW	
Movement of Wind do do	144	miles
Fall of Rain	0.65	inches
Total fall during month	8.36	,,
Do do do, year	68.31	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.43	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill
	Sept	h.	m.	ft. in.	Sept	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat	9	m 1	59	28 8	9	m 3	9	16 9
		1	56a	27 6		4	8a	18 2
Sun.	10	m 10	46	28 2	10	m 4	5	16 3
		10	57a	27 7		4	45a	16 10
Mon	11	m 11	28	28 9	11	m 4	55	15 10
		11	46a	28 6		5	32a	15 9
Tues	12	m 12	8	28 11	12	m 5	41	15 9
		12	32a	29 0		6	11a	15 0
Wed	13		a		13	m 6	24	16 0
		0	46	28 10		6	48a	14 8
Thu	14	m 1	16a	29 1	14	m 7	5	16 7
		1	22	28 4		7	23a	14 9
Fri	15	m 1	59	28 8	15	m 7	45	17 6
		1	56a	27 6		7	57a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Saturday)	6h 25m	6h. 47m
10 (Sunday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 47m
11 (Monday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 46m.
12 (Tuesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45m.
13 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44m.
14 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
15 Friday	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept. 5th	9.	6.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 12th	2h	0.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 19th	11h.	5. m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 2[illegible]th	1h	4.1m. [illegible]

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 9th September, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.38in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Deesa reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Central India West and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.74in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.45in., Ratnagiri 3.40in., and Mormugao 0.20in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 2.07in., Poona 0.14in., Bijapur 0.50in., Belgaum 0.81in., Aurangabad 1.50in., Nizamabad 0.18in. and Hyderabad 0.90in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Conditions have become settled in the east Arabian Sea. There has been an increase of rainfall in the Peninsula with the exception of the Konkan but a decrease in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Madras and the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in south-east Madras, while a few showers have occurred in the south Central Provinces, Gujarat and west Rajputana.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Deccan, local rain in south-east Madras and a few showers on the north Madras coast. A few showers may occur also in Gujarat and the south Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 9th. of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF— Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (7th Sept.)	94.1	80.5	71	—	0	—0.01
Jask	79.6	79.8	82	—	0.29	0.23
Do. (7th Sept.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	..	..3	..	—	..	..
Do. (7th Sept.)	91.5	8[illegible].5	78	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB— Multan	102.3	78	[illegible]8	..	3.59	—0.95
Rawalpindi	93.3	68	65	..	—	15.14
Lahore	98.3	77	72	..	[illegible]2.8[illegible]	8.85
Hissar	100.5	78	6[illegible]	0.03	11.97	..
Ambala	95.[illegible]	76	73	..	25.87	4.47
Delhi	97.5	81.[illegible]	63	..	[illegible]2.91	2.30
UNITED PROVINCES— Agra	99.2	80		..	25.51	3.5[illegible]
Mainpuri	96.8	78		..	25.9[illegible]	4.69
Jhansi	[illegible]	79		—	[illegible]5.08	4.39
Cawnpore	96.0	78		..	[illegible]	13.53
Allahabad	95.[illegible]	77.0		..	51.80	21.[illegible]7
SIND AND RAJPUTANA— Jacobabad	104.1	79.4		..	3.17	0.93
Karachi	87.2	79.0		..	20.3[illegible]	14.44
Ajmer	93.4	78.4		..	18.[illegible]9	1.[illegible]5
Jaipore	98.5	76.1	6	—	18.1[illegible]	—1.68
Kotah	96.4	79.8	61	—	87.40	14.21
Mount Abu	79.2	66.9	83	1.38	74.4[illegible]	20.73
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— Bhuj	92.8	76.7		—	11.29	—0.99
Dwarka	83.3	73.2		0.02	9.01	—3.64
Veraval	84.4	79.4		..	15.69	0.12
Rajkot	[illegible]	[illegible]		0.09	[illegible]	—3.31
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	[illegible]		—	[illegible]	—0.99
Surat	90.9	79.9		0.64	[illegible]	5.29
Ahmedabad	93.3	75.8		..	21.[illegible]	—4.08
Deesa	9[illegible].7	76.6		0.13	[illegible]	—1.68
Neemuch	92.[illegible]	73.2		..	[illegible]	8.20
Indore	91.3	73.3		—	[illegible]	7.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES— Jubbulpore	91.3	75.9	[illegible]	..	31.56	—11.33
Saugor	[illegible]	74.0	[illegible]	—	28.62	—8.71
Hoshangabad	92.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	44.29	4.48
Khandwa	90.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]7.84	4.85
Akola	[illegible]	7[illegible].0	[illegible]	0.0[illegible]	31.[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.83
Nagpur	93.4	70.1	[illegible]	—	38.33	0.39
Chanda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	42.8[illegible]	1.7[illegible]
Raipur	93.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]9.80	—8.92
KONKAN— Bombay	86.1	77.0	94	0.45	98.60	7.04
Ratnagiri	83.1	[illegible]	91	3.40	[illegible]	22.74
Marmugao	82.2	[illegible]	98	0.2	[illegible]	14.[illegible]7
Karwar	83.3	75.2	9[illegible]	0.0	[illegible]	—1.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— Malegaon	89.2	73.1	91	2.07	8.[illegible]6	3.78
Ahmednagar	84.[illegible]	70.4	80	0.04	9.4[illegible]	5.94
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]2.3	84	0.14	[illegible]5.71	—1.12
Sholapur	87.3	[illegible]	80	..	23.32	6.13
Bijapur	87.1	70.8	8[illegible]	0.50	[illegible]	3.76
Belgaum	78.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.8[illegible]	51.0[illegible]	—3.38
Aurangabad	88.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.50	[illegible]	14.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.18	24.38	—5.58
Hyderabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.90	24.[illegible]	7.92
MALABAR AND CEYLON— Mangalore	84.6	[illegible]	94	[illegible].75	[illegible]9.14	—13.95
Calicut	82.[illegible]	[illegible]	86	0.02	[illegible]	—4.02
Cochin	82.7	[illegible]	8[illegible]	0.2[illegible]	[illegible]1.15	4.58
Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	86	0.1[illegible]	25.[illegible]	10.58
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— Masulipatam	86.6	[illegible]	79	—	[illegible]	16.51
Bellary	92.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.76
Cuddapah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.12	[illegible]	3.[illegible]7
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—1.2[illegible]
Bangalore	83.2	[illegible]	94	0.01	24.69	10.03
Coimbatore	85.2	[illegible]	83	..	10.03	5.40
Trichinopoly	92.0	[illegible]	75	..	[illegible]7.08	5.7[illegible]
Negapatam	91.3	75.9	88	0.25	14.20	[illegible].56

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th September 1916 was 29.869 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

PROPOSED CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK FOR POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a preliminary meeting of those who are interested in the Co-operative movement in Poona district, on Friday evening last held in Kibe's Wada under the Presidency of Rao Saheb V. A. Patwardhan, a proposal was discussed whether a Central Co-operative Bank could be usefully started to meet the growing requirements of the district without in any way conflicting with the work of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. Dr. H. H. Mann, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Mr. G. K. Thakar, Pleaders; Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor, "Kesari"; Messrs. Devadhar and Tarkunde, Co-operative Organizers of the District; Mr. Naik, Advocate; Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies; and about 30 other representatives of societies in villages in the district and town of Poona were present. Mr. Devadhar while explaining the object of the meeting showed how Poona District had lagged behind in co-operative matters and also how a Central Bank was needed to finance societies not coming within the purview of the Bombay Co-operative Central Bank, how its establishment would give an impetus to the movement, told the meeting that the Central Bank had to restrict its loans to a certain class of societies and short-term loans were granted and assured them that it was one of the objects of the Central Bank to attract as much local capital in the movement as possible. Mr. Gonehalli discussed the details of its formation and on the meeting having agreed that a Central Bank should be started, Mr. Devadhar proposed the formation of a Provisional Committee of 14 gentlemen, himself being the convener of the committee, to prepare an outline of the scheme of a Bank and to draft rules for its formation. The Hon. Mr. Kamat seconded the resolution which was unanimously passed. The Provisional Committee will submit its report and draft rules to the General Body on the 1st Monday in next November, 1916.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9th.			
City of Cairo	Tanken	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Sept. 10th.			
Nurani	Thomson	Calcutta	,, 31
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi	Sept. 8
Matiana	Lane	Karachi	,, 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.		
Knight Templar	Sage	Karachi
Novara	Hetherington	Kobe etc.
Shustar	Weeks	Busreh etc.
Sept 10.		
Hejaz	Ternnel	Jeddah
Orna	Pratt	Calcutta etc.

S. S. Nurani:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain H. M. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on the 31st ultimo with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Matiana:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, 3,286 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she had left on the 8th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Cairo, 4,888 tons, Captain F. W. Tanken, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on the 11th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shustar:—The steamer Shustar, 1,718 tons, Captain M. Weeks, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh and intermediate ports, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hejaz:—The steamer Hejaz, 2,483 tons, Captain E. Ternnel, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 10 first class and 879 deck pilgrims.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malabar Coast ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 7th instant.

Friday, 9th September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Crown of Arragon.................W. & A. G. & Co
B. Celtic King.......Humphreys......W. & B. C. & Co
C. & R. Ferrara........Feathers..........S. W. & Co
F. Clan Leslie..........Henderson..........J. F. & Co
G. Dovre...............Siqulland..........J. M. & Co
H. Anyo Maru.......Takeucheere.........M. M. Shirazi
K. Rhensels..........Farmar..........W. & A. G. & Co
P. Frinton..............Dann..........W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati, Irrawadi, Kaveri, Courland, Indravati .... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia..........Walter..........W. & A. G. & Co
3 Akbar............Courtney..............T. M. & Co
8 Rostock............Bates............W. & A. G. & Co
9 City of Birminghom....Haughton..........K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Purnea....................................M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Kandahar......Percell..........W. & A. G. & Co
6 Khyber..........Kitcat..........P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda..M. M. & Co
Benvenue..........Addiecn..........W. & A. G. & Co
Baron Ardrossan.......Reid..........W. & A. G. & Co
City of Cario..........Tanker..................K. N. & Co
Crown of Arragon..........................W. & A. G. & Co
E. B. Jackson..........Alson..........................
Flor-de-Dic..........Aboo..........................Bhimji
Fultala..........Fenton..........................M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celtic King (s) 40,000 cwt. wheat Louis Dreyfus & Co.

City of Birmingham (s) 100 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co., 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 950 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons, 79 bales cotton H. E. Bode & Sons, 37 bales sawri cotton H. E. Bode & Sons, 17 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons, 74 bales cotton waste T. Damji.

Massilia (s) 20 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 5 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 11 bales wool E. D. Sassoon & Co., 38 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co., 35 bales wool L. Karamsee.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 70 cwt. wolfram ore Cox's Shipping Agency, 9,880 cwt. barley Ralli Bros, 30 casks Indian chutney Framji Nowroji, 8 casks Indian condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 195 cwt. gum arabic E. Nowroji & Co., 175 gum olibanum M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

Khyber (s) 2,000 cwt. rapeseed Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK VIA LONDON.

Khyber (s) 3 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

Matiana (s) 10,010 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 6,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 3,949 cwt. barley Volkart Bros, 7,716 cwt. crushed bones Hillingshurst & Co, 73 tons bone grists Hillingshurst & Co., 15 packages iron cylinders Asian Transit Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 9 nos. empty drums F. G. Ross.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.'

Matiana (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Frinton (s) 2,700 tons manganese ore King King & Co., 200 bales cotton H. M. Mehta & Co.

FOR HULL.

Baron Ardrosan (s) 16,016 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 14,002 cwt. linseed M. B. Kaisha, 10,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 31,740 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 12,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 9.

S. S. Akbar from Jeddah Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.—108 cases 5 bundles specie, 4 bundles gum, 37 bundles almonds, 22 bundles skin, 733 bags 131 bundles sheep hair, 57 bundles hides, 56 cases cigarettes, 6 cases indigo, 1 bundle carpets, 4 cases fish teeth, 29 bundles milk, 5 cases 2 bundles fresh wings, 29 bundles salted fish.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokeo Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, ny Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night, In more than 50 different styles,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Fine Arts and Curios Old Chinawares,, Bronze and Silverwares, Tea and Coffee Sets, Flower Vases, Silk and Cotton goods, Toys and such dainty articles.

Heavy Reductions all Round

SAVE YOUR TIME AND MONEY BEFORE BUYING ROTTEN STUFF ELSEWHERE.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK,- GRANT ROAD.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

A Sound Advice.

To Connoisseurs of Indian Cigars.

Well matured tobacco like other things leads to digestion and suppression of foul and loathsome smell: it is also obnoxious to microbes in the mouth. On the other hand, half cured tobacco causes sore throat, incessant coughing, etc., and carries the smoker to an early grave. This fact is incontestable and has been proved by several eminent physicians.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

We have stocked cigars, equal to the real imported Havannah in eight brands specially manufactured for us. Experts are employed to test the purity of tobacco before converting it into Cigars.

Delay is dangerous. Procure your stock directly from us, and you will not only smoke well, but keep well throughout.

STEPHEN & CO.

BANDRA.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Flor de Stephen	per box of 50	3	4	0
Light of the World	,,	4	8	0
Express	,,	2	0	0
Pride of the East	,,	3	12	0
Rex	,,	5	10	0
Fantasia	,,	3	0	0
Aristocrat	,,	4	14	0
Ball-Room	,,	3	0	0

Clubs and Messes will find no other best.

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NATURELLE Rs. 3-8 per 100

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S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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CASE UNDER LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

DECISION OF TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

DECREE FOR CLAIMANT.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

(MESSRS. J. SANDERS SLATER, Bar-at-Law. A. E. MIRAMS, F.I.S. & W. A. CHAMBERS, F.R.I.B.A.)

Reference No. 5 of 1916.
Case 145 Scheme XXXVII.

(CAUSE IN THE MATTER OF 1. GOVERNMENT AND 2. MAHOMED CASSUM LAKHTANI.)

An important decision has been given by the Tribunal of Appeal in respect of an acquisition by Government on behalf of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of three properties at Nagdevi Street belonging to Mahomed Cassum Lakhtani. Before Mr. A. H. A. Simcox the Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act the claimant made a claim for Rs. 135,451 while the Improvement Trust valued the properties at Rs. 69,730 and the Special Collector awarded Rs. 89,439. Against this, the claimant filed a Reference which was heard by the Tribunal of Appeal. After a very lengthy hearing the Tribunal of Appeal awarded to the claimant as compensation for the said properties the total sum of Rs. 103,708 and a decree was passed in favour of the claimant for Rs. 14,269 which the Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act has been ordered to pay to the claimant with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from the date of acquisition. The Tribunal also awarded to the claimant his costs of the Reference.

Messrs. Strangman and D. F. Mulla appeared on behalf of the Improvement Trust while the case on behalf of the claimant was conducted by Mr. S. F. Mulla.

ON METHOD OF VALUATION.

The following are extracts from the judgment of the Tribunal bearing on several important questions in the Reference regarding the method of valuation

"In the course of the hearing, the question as to the method or methods of valuing this property has been discussed. There are two methods which have been considered, (1) that which has been systematized by this Tribunal of valuing upon the basis of a permanent annuity and (2) that now advocated by Mr. Mirams of valuing on the basis of a terminable annuity, and adding the reversionary value of the land as vacant land. Mr. Kanga's evidence, the only evidence in this case on this point, is perfectly clear that the perpetual annuity basis is that which has become stereotyped in Bombay, and which is generally understood by local claimants and their advisers. He admits that in cases where the future life of a building is short, the terminable annuity system would be a preferable method of valuation provided that there was no difficulty in finding out the value of the land, but he says that when the value of the land is unknown he would not adopt that system. Mr. Strangman, on behalf of the Trust, deprecated any alteration in the basis of valuation of properties, and stated that if the Tribunal goes back upon its established practice, and upsets its method of valuation, the result will be chaotic. Upon this question there has been considerable difference of opinion in this Tribunal, it being urged on the one hand that in all cases where a purchaser would be influenced by the reversionary value of land at the end of the period of probable life of a building standing thereon, the basis of valuation should be that of a terminable annuity; and on the other hand that the method hitherto adopted here of valuing on the basis of a permanent annuity should be adhered to except in cases where the probable future of life of a building is so short as to make the value of the land it stands on the principal inducement to purchase, chiefly on the ground that it avoids the necessity of a long and expensive enquiry into the value of vacant land. To this it is rejoined that the enquiry as to the value of land should not be shirked, when occasion arises, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining it. The duty of the Tribunal is to ascertain in each case what is the market value of the property under acquisition, that is, what is the price that a willing purchaser would be prepared to give for that property? He would not, in an ordinary case, sit down and work out an abstruse calculation of the age, life, depreciation and actual present value of the building, nor would he be at great pains to find out the actual value of vacant land in that neighbourhood. He would work out, more or less roughly, what net income he would get out of the property, and base his offer, after deducting something due to the age or condition of the building, on the interest he expected to get out of his investment.

In this conflict of expert opinion as to the method which should be adopted for the valuation of the property in acquisition, the opinion of the majority must prevail, and without going into the merits or the inherent defects of either method it is sufficient to state that that opinion is in favour of the valuation upon the basis of a perpetual annuity for the whole of the property under acquisition. Hereto annexed are details of the valuation of the property on the basis of a perpetual annuity. Mr. Mirams who has written a separate judgment has annexed to it his valuation on the basis of a terminable annuity."

SEPARATE JUDGMENT DELIVERED BY MR. MIRAMS.

Mr. Mirams in the course of his judgment said:—

"It is fortunately not necessary for me to discuss in any way the gross rents or the future anticipated lives of the properties under reference, as I am in complete agreement with the findings under these heads of the majority of this Tribunal. Similarly there is no difference of opinion as to the return that a purchaser in the market would expect on his investment in respect of blocks A and B. In the case of block C I think a purchaser would be content with 5¼ per cent. The difference between the security of the investment of C and A and B being entirely due to the rent of a portion of C being above the normal.

During the hearing of this reference considerable discussion took place as to the correct method of arriving at the market value of the property. For the claimant, two valuations were put in, one on what has been called the "perpetual annuity" method for A and B, and on the "terminable annuity" method for C, and the second on the "terminable annuity" method for A, B and C. The Trust relied on one valuation on the "perpetual annuity" method.

The Tribunal have unanimously decided that the future lives of A, B and C for the purpose of this reference should be taken at 29, 34 and 19 years respectively.

It was I think assumed by both parties that "C" would be valued by the Tribunal on the "terminable annuity" basis, and as a result evidence was led as to the value of the land; and the Tribunal inspected the sites in respect of which transactions had been quoted.

It has been decided that A, B and C together form one reference and are to be valued together.

I am of opinion that the whole site is worth Rs. 100 per square yard, but that the value of the area occupied by "C" as the result of dominating easements on the North and East should be reduced by Rs. 2,500. The damage would have been considerably more, had it not been that the hypothetical purchaser would himself desire to leave a portion of the site at the rear devoid of buildings in order to improve his own amenity. The ascertainment of the correct value of a building site presents no severe difficulties, to my mind, to the earnest seeker after truth. After all, the rent of a property is made up of the rent of the land plus the interest on the value of structure resulting from the marriage of the two. Those who have studied the question know that there exists a more or less well defined ratio between the rental value of the land and the rental value of the composite property, in any given locality. Availing oneself of this knowledge and of the instances of sales given in evidence, the value of the land to the hypothetical purchaser can be adduced with a considerable amount of certitude.

But in another way, the sum that a purchaser could afford to pay for a site would be governed by the interest on his total capital expenditure, receivable after the erection of his buildings.

VALUE ON TERMINABLE ANNUITY BASIS.

Having arrived at the value of the land, I proceed to value the whole property on the terminable annuity basis. To my mind it would only be an attempt at self-deception to value the property as if the rent now receivable was to be received in perpetuity. The future lives of the three blocks have been fixed at 29, 34 and 19 years, that is to say, at the end of 19 years the rent now receivable from block "C" will come to an end and the land value only plus some trifling value for old material will remain. What justification is there for entering into a calculation which presupposes that the income receivable for 19 years is to be received for ever. The learned counsel for the Improvement Trust laid great stress on the argument that if this was wrong, then because the method had been in vogue since the Tribunal had instituted it some years ago and because the Engineers of Bombay had used it and were using it today, that it should not be departed from. If his argument was to be accepted then property in Bombay would forever have to be valued on a method which to put it mildly could be improved upon. This argument connotes a bar to all progress and I cannot possibly accept it. Mr. Strangman went further in his argument and said the method of valuing on the basis of a terminable annuity was unknown in Bombay and if introduced would cause chaos in the property market. However Mr. Kanga, the Engineer for the claimant in his evidence and in reply to a question by a member of the Tribunal as to the method he would adopt in all cases of short reversions, if the land value could be ascertained, said the "Terminable annuity" method. In a recent reference before the Tribunal the Improvement Trust themselves valued a certain property with a short reversion on the "terminable annuity" principle, and I think it a sound, logical and practical method to use in all cases where there is a reasonable prospect of the income from land and buildings ceasing as far as the buildings are concerned within a measurable and reasonable time. It is so simple of application that there would be no trouble experienced by the professional advisers of the public, and it is so obviously fair that it readily appeals to the "man in the street" or the hypothetical investor.

When the termination of the future life of a building is so remote that the purchaser would not be influenced to any extent by its happening then of course the net rent would be capitalized in perpetuity.

It would seem desirable that as I have abandoned the method previously used by the Tribunal that I should make some comment on it. The decision to refrain from using it was due to several inherent defects in its principles and not simply because I consider the "terminable annuity" the more correct. I briefly state four of them.

1. It is assumed that every owner of house property sets aside from the day of completion of his building, a sinking fund to replace the capital invested in the building, at the end of its life. Accepting this assumption, in arriving at the value of the property at any future date, the accumulation of the sinking fund is deducted from the capitalized value of the annual rent that is to say the owner is merely the depositee of the sinking fund which on sale of the property is to be transferred to his successor in title.

VALUE OF HOUSE PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

2. The assumption that an owner of house property lays by a sinking fund to replace the amount invested in the building to-day, ignores the whole of the advantage resulting from the marriage of land and building. Such a marriage creates house property which as every one in Bombay knows is an economic commodity and has its value determined not merely by the cost of production of such commodity, but also by the income resulting from it. In similar language the value of house property where the land is worth say Rs. X and the building say Rs. Y is usually something more than Rs. X plus Y, unless the investment has been an injudicious one. If the investor were to provide for replacement of the cost of his building only he loses the capital that he has created by judicious investment. He should obviously provide for replacement of the capital value of his property. In practice it is admitted that no investor does this. So if it is assumed that a sinking fund is laid by that sinking fund should provide for replacement of the capital value of the annuity resulting from the investment rather than cost of the building to-day.

2. The method does not take into consideration any capital improvement of the building. As result of certain capital repairs say the renewal of the roof and floors etc., it is quite possible that the building might be in as good a condition to-day as when it was built. Assuming a building has an age of 80 years when the depreciation would have accumulated to 50 per cent of the cost, which had such sums spent on it as would justify a prudent purchaser in assuming a future life of 50 years, would it be fair to the Vendor to deduct from the capitalized rental value half the present cost of putting up such a building when as a matter of fact the whole of the cost of erecting a building on that basis would accrue 20 years hence It may be said that in such a case the figures of life and age will be adjusted. This means that inasmuch as the theory does not fit in with facts, the facts have to be distorted to suit the theory.

3. The purchaser is not concerned with the past life of the building. He has to look to the future and that is all that should be considered at the time of purchase.

4. Taking the case of an old building with a future life of one year only will not the purchaser in such a case think of the land rather than of the income from his buildings? Will he always want to replace the old building again, or will he think of developing his land on the most uptodate lines? Surely he cannot ignore the land; and it would be quite contrary to the real state of thing to say that the purchaser of such a property buys it with a view to the existing annuity which is to last for a year only. If it is granted that the terminable annuity basis is the correct method to adopt here, the question arises as to where the line is to be drawn. When is it suggested that the land ceases to be taken into consideration? Is it when the building has a future life of 10, 20 or 40 years? I am of opinion that a purchaser of A, B and C would be influenced by the fact that the sites were valuable ones and I therefore value the properties in reference on the terminable annuity basis."

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 3/8
Bar Silver Spot	32 9/16
Small offerings, steady.	
Interest day to-day loans	45/8
Interest 7 day market loans	47/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July, 1916.	

London, Sept. 9.

Consols 2½ per cent.	60 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	59
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan)	70 7/8
Government Securities 3 per cent.	60 7/8

EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 9.

On London at Paris Francs 27.38

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925-1928	£86 3/4
4½ per cent. 1925-1945	£96 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Sept. 9.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. September Sellers 73/6.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61¼ lbs.
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Wheat Baril September Sellers 70/6.

BARLES.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. 51.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers 68/6.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 79.
Calcutta Linseed Sept.-Oct. value 69.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 125
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£110
Copper Braziers	£11
Yellow Metal	£1
Hard Spelter	£4
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	£15
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26 5
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6 4

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Sept.-Oct Sellers 3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe October Sellers 2/3½

RAILWAY CAUSE CELEBRE.

LEGALITY OF "RESERVED COMPARTMENT."

VALIDITY OF WORKING INSTRUCTIONS OF COMPANY.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Dulerai V. Desai, Merchant and Commission Agent, charged J. Franklin, a Guard in the G. I. P. Railway, Head Police Constable Vitha Sitaram, Railway Constables Nos. 351, and 168, and Patandin Swrajbali, a watchman, all employed in the G. I. P. Railway with causing hurt, and the first accused Franklin with wrongful confinement. Mr. S. G. Velinker, Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the complainant; Mr. Bowen of Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, defended the accused.

Mr. Bowen put in the working instructions of the G. I. P. Railway.

Ramnath Shanker, brakesman of the Bombay-Manmad Express, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was in the front brake and the board "reserved" was next to his; there were four ladies in that compartment. He got down at Ghatkoper; some Bhatias were standing there and the door of the compartment was closed; the Bhatias took the hand of a porter and compelled him to force the door; the complainant alone did it. The porter said he was compelled to do so. They took their seats in the compartment and witness reported the matter to the Head Guard, who asked them to get out as it was against the rules of the Company. The station master was called in and he said the matter had already been reported to the District Traffic Superintendent. He then locked the door on instructions from the guard; he travelled in his brake. He did not know what happened after coming to Bombay. He saw a crowd near the compartment, but he did not know what happened. The crowd was shouting and witness was busy with his parcels. The accused had an umbrella when he got in at Ghatkoper. He knew the working rules of the Company. He was serving in the G. I. P. Railway for 20 years. He was sure the complainant compelled the porter to open the door. He did not know whether he held by the right hand or left. His umbrella was hanging on his arm. It was a black umbrella and had a bent handle. The name of the porter was Bhagu. The porter did not say anything. He had the key in his hand and the complainant forced him to turn the key. He usually locked the compartment in Manmad Express; the carriages near the witness were locked by him and the others were locked by the porter. Sometimes the porter locked them and sometimes the witness. It was their duty to close the doors. There was a row and the guard asked him to close the compartment that day. The guard had told him on many occasions to close the compartment. Many of the people had umbrellas; he was unable to identify. Because the porter's hand was held he could remember the complainant.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen witness said he had never been asked before whether the complainant had an umbrella. There was not much excitement in Ghatkoper when the train started.

"DID NOT OPEN THE DOOR."

Bhagu, a porter at Ghatkoper, said he remembered the 18th August. When he came near the compartment, which was reserved, some Bhatias asked him to open the door; he could not identify them in the Court; witness refused to open the door. He then went back. He did not open the door.

To Mr. Velinker: There was no other porter on the platform on the day in question. He was the man told off for duty.

To the Magistrate: He always carried the key; there was no other porter there at the time. Of the three porters he was alone on the platform; so that he was the only porter who had opened any door. His hand was not caught hold of and he was not compelled to open the door.

Mrs. Florence May Farr, said she travelled in the reserved compartment on the day in question; there were four women in the compartment including a Missionary lady. At Ghatkoper some Indians got inside the compartment. The witness identified Jassani and the complainant. She did not know who opened the door Mrs. Bird pointed out the board outside and said the compartment was reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the passengers said it was all right. They also said that Mrs. Bird would have to prove whether she was a European or Eurasian. The guard then came up and asked them to get out and the passengers said they would not. There was commotion inside, and they were making a noise and witness' baby was crying and she was pacifying it for a long, long time. Witness also was put out as she was in a weak condition. This went on for about 10 minutes. There was no railway servant travelling in the compartment. They were talking in their "native" tongue. She was fighting and could not understand what they said. The women were sitting on the off side. She never spoke to the passengers. They spoke to the women and Mrs. Bird replied to them. They were speaking the whole time. They said to Mrs. Bird that they were "merchant-men" that they were "Monied-men." Mrs. Bird was standing up and the witness had her child with her. They called her "white faced leper" whereupon she said "you are all witnesses to this." It was Mr. Jassani who said that. Mrs. Bird said "you niggers" or some such expression. The Missionery lady stood up and said something to Mrs. Bird. Witness could not hear her. They were making a horrible noise all the way to Bombay and smoking and that frightened her. She did not know what happened after she arrived in Bombay. The passengers wanted to get out. She had her child to attend to. She only saw a big crowd outside. She was dazed and fainting and Mrs. Bird was attending to her. Mrs. Shanahan was let out of the compartment. She saw the passengers get out of the window. On the journey they were all jeering, talking, laughing and banging their umbrellas on the floor.

To Mr. Velinker: Witness' baby was two months old. She was sitting far away in the compartment on the last seat. The baby woke up in consequence of the noise. She was attending the baby and she had no clear recollection of what had taken place. The men got on the same bench as the missionary lady was sitting, but not on that on which Mrs. Bird was sitting. After the Missionary lady spoke up, the passengers cheered her by banging their umbrellas on the floor. One of the men called Mrs. Bird "white faced leper" in English. When they said that she called them "niggers." It was Mr. Jassani who said that. The complainant was speaking to Mrs. Bird. She did not hear all what had been said, because her child was crying. Mrs. Bird stood up for some time and then sat down and turned her back to the men. As soon as Mrs. Bird was called "white-faced leper" she called the passengers "niggers." Witness did not think they were quits. The men did not address any remarks either to the witness or to other women except Mrs. Bird.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER

Mr. Arnold C. Gwynne, acting assistant station master at Bori Bunder, said he saw a big crowd on the 18th August near the European compartment. Accused No. 1 said he wanted the police. The compartment was locked. He could not exactly tell how long after the train arrived the complainant jumped out. It might be seven or eight minutes. A baby was passed out of the compartment. The Indians wanted the door to be opened and they were making a noise. The guard was waiting there for the Police to take the names of the passengers. The guard did not tell him so at that time; but because he had sent for the police he assumed that. The complainant, when he jumped out, was facing the witness. The complainant had an umbrella; he was in a wild and excited state. Witness was about five yards from him. He saw the complainant raising his umbrella to strike the guard and the guard put up his hands and warded off the blow. He saw accused No. 5 at the rear end of the compartment injured near his eye. He was struck over the eye by the complainant. That was after he had struck the guard. There was nothing in the hands of accused No. 5; he was in great pain, as he had received a very severe blow. The complainant must have used the umbrella with much force, because there was a mark on the guard's arm. The guard did not do anything. It was not true he held the complainant by the neck. The Police arrived a little while after the two people had been struck. The complainant was pointed out to the policemen by the guard and accused No. 2 held him by the collar. The crowd was trying to release him. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were holding the complainant by the collar as he was struggling and trying to get away. He had nothing in his hands. The crowd was trying to release him, and the complainant was not in an insensible condition. He was trying to get away and was very frantic. The witness ordered accused No. 5 to be sent to the hospital.

To Mr. Velenker: Witness saw the complainant scramble out of the carriage, he did not see him actually coming out of the window, and he could not tell how he jumped out of the window with an umbrella. He was holding an umbrella by the end. Witness was three yards away from the crowd. He saw the complainant actually striking the blow with one hand and the guard lifted his hand to ward it off. He saw the crowd lifting their umbrellas. He denied seeing accused No. 5 being struck by the complainant. He could swear that the complainant struck accused No. 5 because the latter told him that the complainant had struck him; he pointed out the man and said he had struck him. The conversation with the porter took place in the office, and the complainant was not there at the time. Before he made the statement in the office he showed him the complainant on the platform, and said he had struck him on the brow. He did not recollect the sergeant saying to the guard "for God's sake don't strike him."

WITNESS FAINTS AWAY.

At this stage, the witness fainted and had to be taken out.

Sergt. Sheehan to Mr. Bowen: Witness said on the day in question he was in the station and when he came there the guard complained to him that he had been assaulted by the complainant. Some people in the crowd shouted "mob him." He saw the complainant raise his umbrella as if going to strike the guard and he made an attempt to strike him. But the witness prevented it. The umbrella touched his arm. The complainant and the crowd were very much excited and they all had umbrellas. Complainant was not held by the collar, but he was only held by the arm one on such side. He did not notice accused No. 5 had anything in his hands. There was no truth in the statement that the complainant was insensible.

Sergt. Sheehan to Mr. Velinkar: Witness did not see anything being done in the crowd when he got there. He did not say anything to No. 1 accused; neither did the former say anything to witness. He warned the guard not to strike, in consequence of the way the complainant was acting towards him he expected the guard to retaliate on him. Just previous to that the guard had told him he had been assaulted by the complainant. He saw No. 5 was bleeding from cuts over his eye. He did not see any marks on the complainant. He was not in a position to contradict the doctor if he said there were marks on him: he could not explain the marks. He could not swear that the complainant was not held by the collar; it was necessary to get a firm hold of him.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji said that the complainant did not make any complaint of ill-treatment when he was brought to his office. He did not see any red mark on his neck.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S RIGHT TO RESERVE COMPARTMENT.

Mr. Bowen in addressing the court said the accused guard had only acted upon the working instructions of the Railway Company in requiring the complainant and his friends to leave the compartment. In the case of Mathuradas v. The Secretary of State a full Bench of three Judical Commissioners in Sind had decided that Railway Companies had powers to reserve compartments for any particular class of the community.

The Magistrate said the decision of the Judicial Court in Sind although entitled to respect could not have the same weight as the decision of the High Court.

Continuing Mr. Bowen said there was nothing absolutely in the Railway Act which prohibited the Company from reserving a compartment for Europeans and Eurasians.

The Magistrate asked that assuming the Railway Company had power to make this distinction and to reserve a compartment in this way, what was the penalty for overriding it?

Mr. Bowen said he was coming to it presently. Considering the fact that the Manmad Express was a through train it was not unreasonable that the company should reserve such accommodation. Under section 109 the company had the power to reserve accommodation for a particular class of people and it was but reasonable that when travelling long distances the passengers should like to have the company of the members of their own community. As to the question of penalty raised by the magistrate, section 109 (1) applied to this case and under section 132 of the Act the guard was justified in acting as he did inasmuch as the complainant and his friends were wilfully interfering with the comforts of the passengers by entering this particular compartment in breach of section 120 of the Act. It was clear from the evidence of Mrs. Farr that the conduct of the complainant and his friends was extremely scandalous. There was no doubt that they had combined in order to assert their right of travelling in this particular compartment and in doing so they had brought trouble upon themselves as well as others.

WORKING INSTRUCTIONS OF COMPANY.

Mr. Velinker contended that there was nothing in the Railway Act which authorised the Railway Company to reserve a compartment for the exclusive use of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Also there was no rule framed by the company and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council which justified the Company in reserving compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The existence of such a rule in the working instructions of the company did not give it any particular right or bestow upon it any particular power so far as the general public was concerned, and consequently to put it mildly, those instructions were of no consequence. It was contended by Mr. Bowen that the guard was bound to obey the instructions under pain of penalty, but the question naturally arose whether the order given to him was a lawful one. It was obligatory on the railway servants to obey lawful orders only and no order could be lawful which had not derived the authority from the Act or rule sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. Regarding the Sind Court's decision, he submitted it was not binding on this court. Had it been the decision of the Bombay High Court or any Indian High Court it would have been a different matter. The whole point rested on the correct interpretation of section 109 (1). The proper reading of the section was that a compartment or a carriage could be reserved on a particular or special occasion by means of a special arrangement or agreement with the Railway Company. If Mr. Bowen's arguments were accepted that under this section a compartment could be reserved for a particular class or section of the general public, then that would result in undue and unreasonable preference being given to the particular class or section of the public. That was really not contemplated by law, as was clear from section 42 (2) of the act. Again if such a right had been given to the company as contended by Mr. Bowen then the law would have provided a remedy for those who acted in breach of it. But there was no such remedy provided.

Mr. Velinker had not concluded his address when the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Official and Personal.

The Rangoon Chief Court vacation which ends on November 9 began on Saturday. Sir Charles Fox and Justice Robinson will be vacation judges. Justice Ormond left yesterday for Calcutta and he will spend the holidays at Darjeeling. Justice Young leaves next week for Kashmir and Justice Twomey leaves for England on six months' leave in continuation of the vacation.

Lord Carmichael arrived at Simla yesterday.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

A distinguished mutiny veteran, Risaldar Rahimutallah Amir, died yesterday at the age of 85.

A conference of the representatives of different sects and subjects of Brahmans was held at Benares on Saturday under the presidency of Mahamahopadhyaya Shivakumar Shastri. After long deliberation it was decided to establish at Benares an All-India Brahman Shabha the functions of which will be to concentrate the working energy of the different classes of Brahmans for the preservation of their social status while keeping their own sectarian social peculiarities undisturbed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September, 11, 1916.

THE POPULATION PROBLEM.

Mr. P. K. Wattal, of the Indian Finance Department, has written an interesting review of Indian Census returns, and, with special reference to the population problem in this country. It has been said that there is nothing more misleading than facts, except figures; but the author has managed to compile very useful figures to illustrate the evils of premature maternity, the excessive death-rate and the slow but sure degeneration on the people. As far as the figures go, there can be no gainsaying the fact that child marriage is bad, and if only categorical proof of a social evil were capable of suggesting or supplying a remedy, child-marriage should cease to be. Buf one is familiar with this form of citation of figures and the arguments from the demographic point of view against the evil. It is in suggesting practical remedies that Mr. Wattal wobbles woefully. While his statistics are formidable, he sorrowfully confesses that the best efforts of social reformers have hitherto failed to effect the slightes' breach in the traditional habits and customs of the people. For example, the Punjab is the least priest-ridden of Indian provinces; but the provincial Census Superintendent made the mournful confession that "in spite of all agitation for stopping early marriage, the reform societies do not appear to have had much practical effect so far, even within their own circles, much less upon the masses." Taking the figures for the country as a whole, it must be confessed that no progress has been made, but rather the reverse. For example, whereas in 1901 the number of married females per 1,000 of the general population of ages 0-5 waso only 13, it rose to 14 in 1911; at the ages of 5-10 the 1901 and 1911 proportions stand at 102 and 105 respectively, at 10-15 they are 423 and 430 respectively, at 15-20, 777 and 800 and so on. A study of the figures as to birth and death rates shows that although the birth rate is high, the death rate is also high, and as only survivals count, the evil of a high birth rate becomes transparent. The author's contention that the high death rate is only an incident of the high birth rate, is perfectly sound. Here the Spencerian doctrine that "every generative product is a deduction from parental life" holds good. Fecundity affects longevity, as to which author quotes some striking proofs. "In countries with a high birth rate there must be a rapid succession of short lived beings to keep up the numbers, one generation being pushed out of existence before its time to make room for the next." The melancholy sequel is that there is a gradual decline in vitality of the Indian population, and the people who alone by weight of experience and wisdom are fitted for the posts of command in the various public activities of the country are snatched away by death.

All this is well said, and Mr. Wattal is deserving of public gratitude for bringing home the crucial facts deducible from the census figures. He tersely summarises the Indian problem as contrasted with that of European countries as follows: (i) a smaller natural increase in spite of a higher birth rate; (2) a smaller fecundity in spite of a larger percentage of married persons; (3) an infantile mortality twice, thrice or even four times as high; (4) a much smaller average expectation of life with a steady downward tendency; (5) a higher death rate among young mothers, and (6) a tendency to increase, greater among the lower than among the higher classes. All this is true enough, but the quetion recurs with painful insistence. "What is the remedy?" Restraint of marriage at the earliest age permitted by nature, and the adoption of voluntary restraint in married life. Granted, but these otherwise excellent counsels of perfection are practically valueless save for the very few whose numbers woud no' bear computation. In the last two chapters of this most interesting brochure the author deals in a luminous way with the problem of migration and the pressure of population. He has admirably accomplished the task he set before himself, and if his labours tend to arouse intelligent interest in some of the most baffling problems of Indian life, we believe he will be amply content.

FACTORY LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

Blue-books issued by the various Government Departments in this country are, as we pointed out the other day, for the most part repellent in form and substance and far from being what they ought to be. In fact, that a Government Blue-book may be a fascinating thing to read should be counted as a very rare fortune of those who have to dive, as deep as they can manage, into the mysterious ways of administration in this country. These latter have been mainly journalists and close students of politics and social phenomena,—a tiny minority which has struggled to rise heroically above the shortcomings of these Blue-books. During recent years, however, the public which is, or should be, interested in Blue-books, has been steadily growing and if they are to be persuaded,—as they ought to be,—to take an intelligent interest in Government publications, it is due to the authorities responsible for the latter to awake to a sense of their shortcomings. As to the shortcomings, evidence accumulates almost every time a Government Blue-book is published. But the Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1915,—which is just issued,—is perhaps the most jejune and disappointing of Blue-books,—the more so as there are few subjects which are, and promise to be as days go by, of more fascinating interest and anxious consideration than that of Labour in Factories. Ideas of economic reconstruction are in the air and there is every reason to expect that soon after the war, if not before, an unprecedent stimulus will be given to the revival of the old, the strengthening of the existing, and the development of new, industries in the country. Capital, scientific research and organising skill will, of course, play their own essential parts in this reconstruction. But the part that will be played by Labour will be no less essential. And it is notorious that the growth of industrialism in the West has brought in its train numerous evils so far as Labour is concerned,—some of them very shocking evils,—which have tended not only to negative the benefits likely to accrue to the mass of humanity through the development of industries, but to constitute a reproach to civilisation; and which, moreover, statesmen and social reformers have not yet been able to remove altogether. In India we have already had a considerable growth of industrialism with the inevitable result that the evils of Western industrialism have been reproduced,—the evils being aggravated by the fact that the labour population in this country is abysmally illiterate and wholly and sadly unorganised. It is for the Government, the capitalists and the social workers to make up their minds whether an industrial development under conditions such as those in which the workers have to toil is at all worth having and whether it is not meet,—it is not imperative,—that the great and insistent problem bearing on the wages the worker should receive, the house in which he and his family should live, the physical environments in which he should work and, above all, the education he should secure for his children, should not be faced and solved simultaneously with, if not before, the consideration of other questions of the industrial development.

These reflections are aroused in the mind by a contemplation of the shortcomings of the Factory Report before us which, if it were what it ought to be, would serve as an admirable and instructive guide in helping towards the solution of the problem. An idea of the jejune character of the Report can be gathered from the fact that apart from the twenty-four pages of various statements of figures in the prescribed form, the report of the Chief Inspector covers barely six pages. The statements certainly contain figures very valuable to those who have the patience to read carefully into their meaning. But the ordinary reader cannot be expected to afford the patience and he would have been spared the unnecessary trouble if the Chief Inspector had cared to ponder over the significance of the figures which he seems to have mechanically tabulated in the prescribed forms, and embodied the results of his labour in the report. All the impression that we get from the report is that the work of Inspectors has been very satisfactory, that the relations between the Inspecting Staff and the mill managers were very satisfactory and that the general working of the factories was very satisfactory "under the rules." As to the real conditions of the factory-workers from their own standpoint, not a word is vouchsafed and probably no attempt was ever made by any member of the Inspecting Staff to study, much less to understand, this point of view. No mention is made in the report as to whether any surprise visits were paid to the mills by the Inspectors. If such visits had been paid, the Inspectors would have found out,—what is an open secret,—that there are not a few mill managers in this City and in Ahmedabad, not to speak of lesser towns, who transgress almost all the provisions of the Factories' Act,—especially in regard to the illegal employment of women and children, overworking of the employees, and the unhealthy physical conditions of work generally,—in all the days of the year except the one or two days on which the Inspector is timed to visit the Mills. The report being what it is, it is not surprising that it is innocent of any suggestions as to the amendments in many directions which the Indian Factories' Act admits of. On the other hand, competent observers who are intimately conversant with the working of factories in India,—and these include even some of the Chief Inspectors of Factories in the various provinces,—have been recently of opinion that in spite of the improvements obtained by the Amendment of the Act as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, there are still many directions in which radical reforms in the law are imperative. To this subject, which involves the examination of some points in the report, we shall recur on a later occasion. Meanwhile it may be mentioned that the half-page introduction to the report penned by the Collector of Bombay is even more perfunctory than the report itself. And it merely illustrates the manner in which the great and important problem of factory labour, in its manifold phases, is treated. And how inadequate and unsatisfactory the treatment is can be realised, if regard is had to the simple fact that there are 280,566 workers,—including 53,110 women and 16,634 children,—employed in the 727 factories in the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

Effective Franchise for Rohri.

The report according to a Karachi telegram that the Commissioner in Sind has granted elective franchise to the Rohri Municipality is a welcome news so far as it goes. At this stage any attempt to set forth the grounds which necessitate that this municipality should have an elective franchise or for the matter of that any municipality in the Presidency should have it which has it not,—and there are many such municipalities,—would be needless. What is the most satisfactory feature about the decision of the Commissioner is that he has, in accordance with the policy recently enunciated by the Bombay Government, rejected the proposal for a separate electorate for Mahomedans. The practical alternative which he has offered to the Mahomedans should satisfy them as it seems to have been enthusiastically agreed to by the Hindus. In brief, what it amounts to is that the Mahomedans are to have representation on the municipality by their own co-religionists in numbers proportionate to their population, though the electorate will be a mixed one. This seems to be an eminently satisfactory scheme so long as it can work in such a way that the Mahomedan members are elected not merely because they are Mahomedans but because they are among the fittest representatives of the wards concerned. The inherent objection to the scheme that its working may tend to imply that the non-Mahomedans cannot efficiently and adequately represent Mahomedan inhabitants of a City, as far as its municipal interests are concerned, therefore, still remains.

An Example to Follow.

A interesting innovation which might advantageously be adopted in British India is reported from Mysore. The Dewan undertakes periodical tours, and at every taluk headquarter station he meets leading townsmen and listens to the representations they make. These are then and there carefully noted in order of their importance or urgency, and later are embodied in printed memoranda which are circulated to the officials concerned for necessary action. Apparently these printed memoranda are also placed at the disposal of the Press. In noticing the Dewan's Inspection Notes of a recent tour in the Hassan district, the *Madras Mail* remarks that they contain

"an admirably succinct account of the physical features and administrative statistics of the district as a whole and of the several taluqs, with a catalogue of the major and minor requirements worthy of consideration. With this before them, the officers concerned need have little difficulty in dealing with matters coming within their jurisdiction or sphere of work."

One wonders if British gubernatorial "tour charges" would be unduly swollen if the same thing were done here!

Bulgar Mutiniers.

Reuter told us the other day that the Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, who professed anti-German sentiments, has been murdered. A later telegram states that the 53rd Bulgarian regiment which mutinied had been removed from the front and the leaders have been shot. It is useless speculating as to whether the two telegrams refer to one and the same incident, but sufficient appears to justify the suspicion that the Bulgarian Army is deeply infected with the anti-German feeling. Where all this will lead to is pretty clear. The hammering the Bulgarians are receiving at the hands of Roumania and the Greek Volunteers, not to speak of the worsening of the whole Balkan situation, are not likely to put more heart into the Bulgarian army. The Balkan *debacle* will not long be in coming, and when it does come, it will do so with the force of an anti-climax on Teutonic dreams of overlordship of the Balkan States.

"Undesirable" Missionaries.

The expulsion of alien enemies has not exhausted the scope of necessary action the Government of India must take to guard against undesirable enemy enterprise in other than the commercial line. Enormous mischief, none the less real because insidiously at work, has been done by so-called educational, medical and missionary bodies tainted with Teutonic or anti-British sympathies. A recent India Office communique says:—

"Owing to circumstances arising out of the war, persons other than British subjects who are desirous of proceeding to India to undertake missionary or educational work are now required to obtain permission from the Indian authorities to enable them to enter on such work. To avoid any possible misunderstanding, it may be explained that the intention of the new arrangements is in no way to discourage the important and self-sacrificing work that is being done in India by many American missions and by missions of neutral countries of Europe. The Indian authorities will continue to welcome missionaries of societies which have deserved well of India in the past and bear an honourable record of good faith towards the British Indian Government. But experience has shown that some safeguards are necessary to ensure that individuals desiring to work as missionaries in India are not in active sympathy with the enemies of the British Empire or lacking in goodwill towards the Government of the country in which they propose to teach."

The India Office has acted none too soon.

Tenant Vote.

The Calcutta European Association has memorialised the Bengal Government in respect of what appears to be a legitimate grievance. In Calcutta, the practice of living in large flats in specially constructed buildings has been obtaining for some time. What this leads to is that the individual tenants, who are mostly, if not altogether, Europeans, find their civic vote merged in that of the landlord, who discharges both the occupier's and owner's municipal taxes. It is true that the landlord's consolidated vote is subject to a minimum, but in practice it is less than the aggregate number of votes the tenants would otherwise individually command. The Association accordingly urges that provision should be made for voting by individual tenants, on the analogy of the Parliamentary Franchise in the Compound Householders' Act (14 and 15 Vict., Cap. 14). The Calcutta Corporation, has long been a landlord ridden body, and the reform urged would benefit both European and Indian tenants.

Japanese Trade with India.

The accumulation of specie in Japan as the result of the roaring trade that has resulted in consequence of the war is stated to amount to some six hundred million yens, and the main pre-occupation of Japanese publicists is how and where to find profitable investment for this plethora of cash. One source of profitable employment is no doubt the Indian trade which has advanced by leaps and bounds. The smaller Japanese trader knows perfectly well that the goods he dumps down on India are below sample and that other tricks of the trade are practised. A Tokio correspondent throws some interesting sidelights on the subject: 'To anyone familiar with the commercial notions of the smaller Japanese traders it would appear improbable that for some time at least Japan should be able to do much in the way of supplanting British goods in India, or even German goods should they ever again be welcomed to that country. The Japanese are too much given to arbitrary imposition on their fellow-countrymen at home to learn quickly that such tactics will not be tolerated abroad. It is the old idea of the feudal days, that people should take what they can get and be satisfied, since they cannot make it for themselves. Why should a man complain about what he does not know how to make?" We gather that complaints in this regard are so numerous and emanate not only from India but also from China, and the South Sea Islands that the Japanese Government has been compelled to oversee the exports. Some improvement, it is hoped, may result, but the fact is, the Japanese trader fancies he is the master of the situation.

Agricultural Education.

As is well-known, the existing financial stringency is affecting educational progress along the whole line. Not the least to be affected is agricultural education. The recent Conference on Agricultural education at Pusa was held at the instance of the Government of India to devise measures for the improvement of existing institutions and to consider and report upon other matters bearing upon the subject. The resolutions at which the Conference has arrived may be briefly indicated. In the first place, it is suggested that there should be one college in Upper India at which the education should not be restricted to the training of men for the requirements of the Agricultural Department. Among other things, it was urged that while the teaching of agriculture in primary schools should be abandoned, there should be sympathetic co-operation between the educational and agricultural departments in adapting rural education to rural needs. The Bombay experiment of imparting agricultural education in vernacular schools has come in for sympathetic notice. So far the experiment has succeeded splendidly, the object aimed at being to attract boys of the right class who would utilise the knowledge obtained directly in the work of cultivation. The whole subject has been referred for the consideration of Local Governments, and although the practical outcome of the Pusa Conference, in the present state of Imperial finance is likely to be *nil*, useful material will be available for guidance when an advance is practicable.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

LARGE NUMBER OF INDIAN CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.

About fifty candidates, half of whom were Indians, competed for the Indian Civil Service Examination. The results are expected very shortly. The examination applies to India alone, as no vacancies are being filled in the Home Civil Service until further notice.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH PROPERTY IN ENEMY TERRITORY.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION FOR RETURNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.

A Royal proclamation requires returns to be made of the British property in the enemy territory and of claims by the British against enemy persons and enemy Governments.

GERMAN SOCIALIST PEACE MEETINGS SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.

A letter from Zurich says that during the fortnight in August 161 peace meetings convened by the Socialists in different parts of Germany were prohibited.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

A GERMAN SPY AT ATHENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Sept. 8.

The notorious Baron von Schenk has left here for Kavalla.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LIEUT ROBINSON, V. C.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.

At Windsor to-day King George bestowed the Victoria Cross on the airman, Lieut. Robinson.

FRENCH WAR FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 9.

The Budget Committee has adopted the Bill providing credits of 333 millions ster- for the final quarter of 1916.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

BRITISH STORM GINCHY.

UNPRECEDENTED BOMBARDMENT

GERMRN EAST AFRICA.

THREE FOURTH OCCUPIED

The British have captured the whole Ginchy village and also the ground to Leuze Wood. East of High Wood they advanced 300 yards on a 500 yards' front. North-east of Pozieres they gained further 600 yards.

The French have made further advance in enemy trenches east of Deniecourt. They carried by assault a whole system of trenches beyond Douaumout.

There has been intense artillery bombardment of Guillemont in which the Germans were completely demoralised and surrendered freely. They withdrew their field artillery as a preliminary to general withdrawal.

Hindenburg and the Crown Prince have arrived on the Somme front and it is considered possible that the enemy will retire with a view to shorten the western front.

In the Roumanian campaign there has been terrific fighting at Tustukai which has been eventually evacuated by the Roumanians under superior German and Bulgarian pressure. The Austrians have withdrawan before a superior Roumanian attack against Hargit and Diahtoplieza.

A Russian communiqué says that German attacks north of Dvinsk have been repulsed. The enemy is stubbornly resisting the Russian advance in the region of Halicz.

It is officially reported there has been no development on the Tigris or the Euphrates.

General Botha in a recent speech declared that as a result of the East African campaign three-quarters of German East Africa had been occupied including railways.

An artillery duel continues on the Struma and at Lake Doiran.

CANNONADE ON SOMME.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS SURPRISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

German war correspondents are frankly surprised at the violence of the British and French attacks on the Somme and are especially impressed by aerial activity. They speak of great swarms of British aeroplanes hovering over the Franco-Belgian frontier where ten squadrons have bombarded the German communications.

FERDINAND AND KAISER MEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.

The King of Bulgaria has arrived on the Eastern front to confer with the Kaiser.

BRITISH CAPTURE GINCHY.

AUSTRIANS RETIRING BEFORE ROUMANIANS.

WHOLE OF GINCHY CAPTURED.

NUMBERS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

FRESH ADVANCE NORTH-EAST OF POZIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

General Haig last night reported:—The whole of Ginchy village and also the ground to Leuze Wood is ours.

East of High Wood we advanced 300 yards on a 500 yards' front.

North-east of Pozieres we gained further 600 yards.

We attacked in the afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards between High Wood and Leuze Wood. This resulted in the capture of the whole of Ginchy after severe fighting. Numbers of prisoners were captured. The enemy casualties were very heavy and they were also very heavy north-east of Pozieres where the Germans were caught by artillery while massing for a counter-attack.

There has been artillery activity elsewhere on the front.

Numerous fights in the air have occurred. Our aircraft bombed another enemy aerodrome destroying two hangars.

ARMENTIERES HEAVILY SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

General [illegible] this afternoon reported that the enemy [illegible]ly shelled Armentieres. Nothing else important had occurred.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DASH AND GALLANTRY AT GUILLEMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A British communiqué says, there was intense artillery bombardment on both sides. The general situation is unchanged.

Irish regiments taking part on the 3rd instant in the capture of Guillemont behaved with the greatest dash and gallantry and took no small share in the success then gained.

Ten aerodromes were bombed yesterday effectively, and there were many aerial combats.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SHARP FIGHTING IN HIGH WOOD.

GERMAN TRENCH CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

This afternoon's communiqué from General Haig says:—A German trench has been captured in High Wood where there was sharp hand-to-hand fighting last night. We took two Bavarian officers and nineteen men prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. There has been considerable enemy artillery activity north of Pozieres and in the neighbourhood of Mouquet Farm where a small attack was easily repulsed. We raided the enemy trenches in the neighbourhood of Arras, Hohenzollern Redoubt and north of Neuve Chapelle, took prisoners and inflicted casualties.

GERMANS WITHDRAW FIELD ARTILLERY.

PRELIMINARY TO GENERAL WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the terrible character of our bombardment of Guillemont is shown by the fact that the ground past the village was strewn with German naked corpses. Many of the men had not been wounded but had been killed and stripped by intense concussion which also killed the occupants of some of the dugouts.

The Germans were completely demoralised and surrendered freely. It seems that the Germans withdrew their field artillery from Guillemont either in order to prevent its capture or as a preliminary to general withdrawal.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

UNPRECEDENTED INTENSITY AND TREMENDOUS EFFECTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 9.

The cannonade on the Somme has reached a degree of unprecedented intensity, the Allied batteries showering thousands and thousands of projectiles over thirty miles of the line. Military eye-witnesses graphically describe the tremendous effect of the artillery fire on the German positions.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GAINS MAINTAINED EVERYWHERE.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS MASS ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 8.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Enemy counter-attacks from Berny to the south of Chaulnes have been repulsed with considerable enemy losses. We entirely maintained our gains everywhere.

Between Vermand-Ovillers and Chaulnes the enemy made four fruitless mass attacks, every one preceded by intense bombardment. Two hundred more prisoners have been taken here.

The German attack on Vaux-Chapitre Wood has been repulsed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH BOMBARDMENT OF CHAULNES.

GERMANS TO DEFEND COMBLES AT ALL COSTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 8.

South-west of Chaulnes the French hold two and a half miles of the railway from Roye to Peronne, which is the enemy's principal line of communication behind the Somme front. The French are intensely bombarding the huge depots of munitions and war material and the Chaulnes station.

It is stated that strong German reinforcements have arrived at Combles to defend it against the British at all costs. The Kaiser himself is believed to be on the spot.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ADVANCE IN VERMAND OVILLERS.

PROGRESS SOUTH-EAST OF THIAUMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 9.

An official statement says, an artillery duel continues actively on the whole of the Somme front.

South of the Somme we advanced in the village of Vermand Ovillers and took 50 prisoners.

On the right of the Meuse several enemy attacks were launched against captured positions in the Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois regions. Their momentary success was nullified We captured a hundred prisoners and several machine-guns.

We advanced south-east of Thiaumont by grenade fighting. There was a lively bombardment in this sector.

Lieutenant Guynemer has brought down his fifteenth enemy aeroplane.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FURTHER FRENCH ADVANCE.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 9.

This afternoon's communiqué reports that the French have made further advance in enemy trenches east of Deniecourt.

The Germans again attacked the positions we captured on the 6th instant at Vaux-Chapitre but were scattered by a French curtain of fire.

French aircraft dropped 24 bombs on the stations at Etain and Conflans and the works at Rombach.

FRENCH ATTACK BEYOND DOUAUMONT.

WHOLE SYSTEM OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 10.

Last night's communiqué reported lively artillery firing on the Somme.

An enemy counterattack north-east of Berny which was preceded by a furious bombardment was repulsed with very heavy losses.

The French carried by assault the whole system of trenches beyond Douaumont, capturing 200 prisoners and several machineguns.

French bombthrowers rushed trenches east of Belloy capturing thirty prisoner.

ARRIVAL OF HINDENBURG AND CROWN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.

Hindenburg has arrived on the Somme accompanied by the Crown Prince.

ANGLO-FRENCH TACTICS.

UNPRECEDENTED BOMBARDMENT

"THE FLOOD RISING."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" points out that since the commencement of the Somme offensive, almost every village taken has been attacked from three sides, after the Allied line had been pushed forward on either side of it. This process is apparently being applied at Thiepval, Combles and Chaulnes

"The Times" correspondent states that the object of Monday's offensive south of the Somme was to prepare a similar attack against Barleux where strong fortifications had brought the French offensive to a halt in July.

On Monday the French carried three lines of trenches south-west of Barleux in a single bound.

The operations on Sunday and Monday together were on a bigger scale than those that opened the offensive on the 1st July, since they extended not only along the whole previous Somme front, but down to the south-west of Chaulnes.

A new French army joined in south of Vermand. Ovillers affording further proof of the German failure at Verdun to rob the French of the power of initiative.

The "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam says that messages to the German press from the Somme front lay stress upon the way the Allies' Artillery enables them to spare their infantry.

The correspondents can hardly conceal their chagrin concerning these tactics and therefore try to depreciate the Allies' soldiers by saying that they are only willing to attack when the artillery has reduced the Germans positions to pulp.

THE FLOOD RISING.

Teh "Petit Parisian" remarks there is no ebb and flow in the Somme battle. The flood is rising constantly. The German positions are falling one after another. The day will come when our efforts will be extended. We shall open an important breach through which our battalions will pour.

Colonel Feyler, the Journal De Geneve's" military critic, writes:—

The offensive has never seriously yielded anyhere. Its progress though restricted is constant. Hitherto the progress on the western front has been arrested in all cases after a relatively brief period. The battle of Verdun is an instructive example. Every progress made throughout five months has been followed by a long pause. The offensive on the Somme is quite a different matter.

GENERAL FALKENHAYN'S FAILURES.

The "Berlin Post" candidly describes General Falkenhayn's dismissal as an admission of defeat at Verdun and adds:—"It was said that General Falkenhayn would be justified in sacrificing half a million men, if he could capture Verdun. He has lost the elite of the imperial armies and Verdun represents a military defeat, the consequences of which are seen in northern France, Russia, the Trentino, and on the Isonzo and a moral defeat, the re-percussion of which is being felt so seriously in the Balkans.

The "Munich Post" recognises that all pan-German projects for an energetic peace are now reduced to naught. There is now not one man in all Germany who does not recognise that the question has become simply that of our national existence.

BATTLE OF VERDUN.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ATTACKS FOR 200 DAYS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 9.

The battle of Verdun has now lasted 200 days. The enemy's admission of loss of ground north-east of Souville fort on Thursday indicates that he has lost all hope of seeing the situation turning to his advantage.

The flow of prisoners continues, 250 having been taken on the Somme and a hundred at Verdun.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sixteen French aeroplanes dropped bombs on railway stations and bivouacs and enemy stores on the Somme. A big fire was caused.—*Appetred in our Sunday Edition.*

AIR RAID ON ELMAZAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A despatch from Egypt says that aeroplanes on the 8th instant, raided Elmazar with good effect.

ROUMANIAN CAMPAIGN

TERRIFIC FIGHTING AT TURTUKAI.

BULGARIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent in Bukharest dated the 5th instant shows that there has been terrific fighting at Turtukai. Eleven Bulgarian attacks were repulsed and the enemy sustained heavy losses.

In consequence of air-raids, the Rumanian Government is arranging to intern well-known enemy subjects in hotels and private houses in the centre of Bukharest, where they will be exposed to danger from bombs.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

An official statement published in Vienna admits the withdrawal of troops near Olahtoplieza on the Roumanian front, in order to evade the threatened envelopment.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL AT HARGIT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Simultaneously with the Roumanian official mention of the enemy occupation of Turtukai, a Vienna commiqué admits that the Austrians have withdrawn before a superior Roumanian attack against Hargit.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIANS EVACUATE TURTUKAI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 7.

There was fighting of great violence at Turtukai with heavy losses on both sides. A Russian communiqué says under superior German and Bulgarian pressure the Roumanians evacuated Turtukai.

ABANDONMENT OF TURTUKAI

KAISER'S EXUBERANT TELEGRAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

With a view to aiding the war loan the most is being made in Berlin of the Roumanian abandonment of their bridge-head across the Daunbe at Turtukai otherwise Tutrakan. The German press states that an artillery barrage prevented the garrison from crossing the river. All were captured. The Kaiser sent the King of Bulgaria an exuberant telegram. Neutrals, however, appear unimpressed and the "Nieuws Van Den Dag" remarks that the Bulgars are in no better position for attacking Bucharest than they were formerly at Rustchuk The Danube is the natural line whereon to defend Bucharest.. The real battle for the Dobrudja will be between the Bulgars and the Russians with the Danube on the flank.

A Berlin official communiqué states that the Russians are already attacking in force but it is doubtful whether their main body is nearly so far south. Meanwhile, the Austrians' admitted withdrawl from Ollah Toplieza give Roumania possession of an important strategic railway in the Maros Valley in Eastern Transyvania.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

A "Pioneer cable says:—

The Roumanian army is proving a well organised machine. The infantry are magnificent. The artillery personnel hand'e new and heavy equipments expertly.

Since the day when Turkey was attacked Roumania has conserved her strength and enters the field with the lessons of three wars to guide her, so that she is complete in all essentials necessary for war against the Teutons. She is stronger than Bulgaria is or Serbia was. Her steady accumulation of strength, munitions and money place her in value far above any comparison by mere numbers.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

P. AND O. S. N. CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company unanimously approved the confirmation of the conditional agreement with the New Zealand Shipping Company.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GENERAL SMUTS' CAMPAIGN.

GENL. BOTHA ON APPROACHING END.

THREE-QUARTERS OF EAST AFRICA OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A telegram from Klerksdorp, Transvaal, says that General Botha, in a speech there, emphasised that General Smuts now occupied three-quarters of German East Africa, including the railway, and his lines of communication had been shortened by a thousand miles.

Though the end was in view, it was necessary to keep up the forces to the full strength. The oversea contingent must also be maintained and war properly finished.

He was a man of peace, but peace was impossible till the enemy was beaten. "Better fight for two years more than have to fight again in ten years' time."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON HALICZ.

ENEMY'S STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A Russian communiqué says:—German attacks succeeding heavy bombardments north of Dvinsk and in the direction of Kovel have been repulsed.

The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance in the region of Halicz.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PRISONERS TAKEN IN HALICZ REGION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A Russian official statement says:—We have taken 5,600 prisoners, including 3,000 Germans in the Halicz region.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

SERIES OF HEIGHTS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.

An official statement says:—South of Baranov in the Carpathians the Russians carried a series of heights, capturing 500 prisoners and five machine-guns. The enemy threw the mountain battery and other guns down th eravine. All the Turco-German counter-attacks at Halicz have been repulsed.

The Russians on the Bulgarian front have bombarded Badtjak on the Bulgarian coast.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY ATTACK IN SUGANA VALLEY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

An Italian communiqué reports that an enemy attack on Civarou in the Sugana Valley has been repulsed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MR. KIPLING TO VISIT ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Sept. 8.

An announcement is made that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is shortly to visit the Italian front. It has aroused the keenest interest. Mr. Kipling will be received by the King and General Cadorna and will be taken everywhere and given an absolutely free hand.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STRUMA AND LAKE DOIRAN FRONTS.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 8.

A Salonika communiqué reports a violent artillery duel on the Struma in the Belesh Mountains and at Lake Doiran. There is a comparative calm on the Serbian front.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A British official message from Salonika says artillery activity continues on the Doiran front.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A British Salonika communiqué reports that the artillery duel on the Doiran front continues. We silenced the enemy battery on the Struma front.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The British steamers Tagus and Strathtay have been sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

(For other war telegrams see page 8.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDUS V. PRESIDENCY.

GREAT PRESIDENCY VICTORY.

REMARKABLE STAND BY GREIG AND TARRANT.

MASTERLY EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC BATTING.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hindus	155
Presidency	112

SECOND INNINGS.

Hindus	153
Presidency (4 wkts.)	197

The second match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between the Presidency and the Hindus resulted on Saturday in a handsome victory for the former by six wickets. When the Presidency resumed their second innings yesterday, even their warmest admirers could hardly expect them to win by the substantial margin of six wickets, especially as the services of Goldie, who had left for Poona, were not available. They, however, played a confident and uphill game from the very start, Tarrant and Bowman adding 50 in quick time for the next wicket and then Tarrant and Greig making a remarkable stand which realised 106 runs. The Presidency thus defeated their opponents by six wickets and will now meet the Parsis in the final round of the quadrangular cricket tournament.

The Presidency, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on their victory. The fact however, should not be lost sight of that their opponents had to labour under considerable difficulty yesterday. Rain had rendered the wicket wet and it drizzled throughout the game yesterday, with the result that the Hindus found it very difficult to get a steady footing and command over a slippery ball

A BRILLIANT STAND.

The partnership between Tarrant and Greig, which realised over a century, was one of the most memorable stands ever made on the Bombay wicket. Both played capital cricket and hit all round the wickets, giving a most exhilarating exhibition of cricket. They richly deserved the great ovation which they met on their return to the pavilion.

Major Greig gave a masterly exhibition of sound cricket and it was a treat to watch his brilliant late cutting and glancing to the leg. Tarrant was equally steady and careful in his stroke as his skipper, whose resourcefulness in captaincy under most adverse circumstances was worthy of the reputation of the great cricketer, whose name is a household word to all cricketing cognoscentes in India.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

Rain considerably curtailed play on the last day of the match between the Presidency and the Hindus on Saturday. A start was made at a quarter to three when Bowman and Tarrant resumed the Presidency's second innings, the Middlesex professional taking the place of the over-night not-out Goldie who left Bombay for Poona yesterday. The Hindu attack was delivered by Joshi and Naidu, the former of whom Tarrant cut to the boundary. 30 went up and Bowman making a couple of magnificent boundary strokes off Naidu telegraphed 40. Tarrant replied with an equally fine boundary drive off Joshi. At 48 Rana was entrusted with the bowling in place of Naidu, Bowman finely sending the new bowler to the Esplanade Road boundary and hoisting the half century amid cheering. 60 went up shortly after, and Tarrant cutting Joshi for 4 signalled 70 a little later. The last fifty runs were made in thirty minutes.

At 78 Bowman's merry career at the wicket came to an end, as in attempting to slash at Naidu, who had lately replaced Rana, he was clean bowled (78-3-35). Greig who received an ovation joined Tarrant and the two steadily took the total to 90. Tarrant had a life at this stage, being missed at mid-on by Ganpat who was fielding in place of Kantak, off Naidu. The rate of scoring considerably slackened down at this stage, runs coming in mostly in singles. A little later, however, Greig relieved the dullness by splendidly driving Naidu for 4 and hoisting the century amid loud cheering. At 105 Shivram was entrusted with the attack in place of Naidu. Tarrant putting the new bowler to leg for 3. Tarrant with a single off Shivram put up 110, which Greig greeted with a fine boundary stroke, off the same bowler. At 120 Dalvi relieved Joshi and Naidu replaced Shivram. The Presidency were now gradually tightening their hold on the game. 130 appeared on the board and soon after Tarrant reached his own half century amid cheering. Joshi now bowled from the Gymkhana end in place of Naidu. At the tea interval which was taken at 4-30 p.m. the Presidency had made 146 for 3 wickets, including that of Goldie retired.

On resuming play after the tea interval, Greig sent Dalvi to the western boundary, signalling 150, which a little later was followed by 160 with a 4 by Tarrant off Joshi. 170 appeared soon after, to which Tarrant's contribution was 70. Tarrant continued hitting out, sending Joshi twice to the boundary in the next over and signalling 180. Greig now reached his own half century amid cheering. At 184 Tarrant's masterly innings came to an end, Joshi holding him in the slips off Naidu (184-4-80). Tarrant received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Simms joined Greig and the two soon knocked up the required number of runs, the Presidency winning the match by six wickets. The scores:—

HINDUS.

First Innings.

V. V. Kantak b Tarrant	16
Sardar Bhutaram c Tarrant b Simms	10
S. M. Dalvi b Simms	11
D. B. Deodher (not out)	52
P. Shivram l-b-w b Simms	0
P. Vithal l-b-w b Tarrant	1
S. K. Divekar (capt.) c Simms b Tarrant	0
K. Swami st. Kirkwood b Tarrant	14
P. Naidu c Goldie b Tarrant	27
S. M. Joshi b Simms	2
M. H. Chanda Rana c and b Tarrant	11
Extras	11
Total	155

2nd Innings.

Bhuta Ram, c Cooper, b Tarrant	
V. V. Kantak, b Simms	4
S. M. Dalvi, b Tarrant	12
D. B. Deodher, not out	73
P. Shivram, b Simms	0
K. Swami, c Cooper, b Tarrant	25
P. Vithal, c Scott, b Simms	0
C. K. Naidu, c Cooper, b Tarrant	10
S. K. Divekar (Capt.), b Simms	0
S. M. Joshi, b Tarrant	16
M. H. Chanda Rana, st. Kirkwood, b Simms	
Extras	13
Total	153

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Major J. G. Greig (Capt.) st. Bhutaram b Naidu	2
Capt. K. O. Goldie c Dalvi b Joshi	2
Capt. T. W. Kirkwood, run out	0
Pte. Remnant c Naidu b Joshi	0
K. McCormack c and b Joshi	0
Tarrant (not out)	68
H. L. Simms c Bhutaram b Joshi	8
Capt. K. E. Cooper b Dalvi	2
Lce-Corporal Bowman b Chanda Rana	0
J. G. C. Scott c Kantak b Joshi	9
Hastings c and b Joshi	5
Extras	16
Total	112

2nd Innings.

Pte Remnent b Naidu	8
Capt. K. O. Goldie (retired)	9
Lce-Corporal Bowman b Naidu	35
F. Tarrant c Joshi b Naidu	80
Major J. G. Greig (Capt.), not out	55
H. L. Simms (not out)	8
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wkts.)	197

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	33	82	6	6
Simms	24	55	3	4
Bowman	3	3	1	0
Cooper	1	4	0	0

Simms bowled two "no-balls."

HINDUS—SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	17	64	2	5
Simms	12	63	3	5
Cooper	5	9	1	0

Simms bowled ten "no-balls."

PRESIDENCY—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	28	32	7	6
Naidu	20	37	1	1
Chanda Rana	9	12	1	1
Dalvi	4	5	1	1
Shivram	3	10	0	0

Presidency—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	24	85	1	0
Naidu	19	60	3	3
Chanda Rana	2	16	0	0
Shivram	2	16	0	0
Dalvi	5	18	0	0

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The Presidency meet the Parsis in the final round of the Quadrangular Cricket contest to-day on the Esplanade, when the following teams will take the field.

PRESIDENCY.

1. Major J. G. Greig (Capt.)
2. Capt. K. O. Goldie.
3. Mr. H. L. Simms.
4. Mr. F. Tarrant.
5. Capt. T. W. Kirkwood.
6. Mr. K. H. McCormack.
7. Capt. K. E. Cooper.
8. Mr. J. Scott.
9. Lce.-Corporal Bowman.
10. Private Remnant.
11. Mr. E. R. R. Hastings.

PARSIS.

1. Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.)
2. Mr. J. S. Warden.
3. Mr. B. Mirza.
4. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
5. Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
6. Mr. S. M. Chothia.
7. Mr. D. D. Driver.
8. Mr. H. Vajifdar.
9. Mr. M. Parekh.
10. Mr. S. N. Gandhi.
11. Mr. J. Elchidana.

HINDU UMPIRE'S DISPUTED DECISIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am sure that all fair minded lovers of Cricket will highly appreciate the efforts you have made in your issue of this morning to clear the misunderstandings anent the decisions of the Hindu Umpire, Mr. M. D. Pai, in the cases of Major Greig and Mr. Simms, especially after the gross misrepresentations which appeared in the "Advocate of India" yesterday under the heading "Hindu Umpire's Mistakes." Your evening contemporary found it some consolation for the loss of so valuable a wicket as Major Greig that the skipper of the Hindus had made a "sincere apology." Now according to Mr. Divekar, he had made no such apology, I wonder whether the "Advocate" will be able to survive the shock. As for Mr. Simms, from its past records, I expected some such thing from the "Advocate." I know the sporting spirit of its Cricket correspondent. When two weeks ago the Poona Young Hindus defeated the Bombay Gymkhana, it was because Mr. Simms was not there. When Mr. Simms was there on Thursday last, but failed to help the Presidency much, it was because the Hindu Umpire erred. I also remember that when the Hindus faced the Presidency in the final last year at Poona and three of the Presidency eleven were given out l-b-w, it struck the zealous "Advocate of India" as very *curious* that three should have gone in that way. As if the Presidency batsmen had no legs at all, or if they had, they were not capable of moving them!

Your morning contemporary was content to characterise the decisions of Mr. Pai as "doubtful." But that is not enough for the evening paper. It must remark upon them as downright wrong. If any of the Hindu batsmen had been wrongly given out by the Presidency Umpire and protested, the "Advocate" would have been the first to proclaim that the Umpire was in a better position to judge, there could be no mistake and the protest was unseemly in the extreme. If it is, however, the decision of a Hindu Umpire against a Presidency batsman, that decision is wrong and only its reporter from the corner in the maidan can judge correctly. At this rate there can be no further need for Umpires. That benevolent and impartial reporter in his tent, in the corner, can judge the game and issue his verdicts.

Of course, every one who takes any interest in Cricket knows that the Presidency team is the strongest of the four and, judging by individual merits, should have won even in the first innings. but then every one also knows that Cricket is a game of glorious uncertainties. If not, where was the use of playing? The press might as well have advertised that as it is admitted on all hands that the Presidency is the strongest side it is sure to win, and finished with it. Why play?

It might be that the "Advocate" was furious that the Presidency team with 6 County men on its side unexpectedly collapsed and could not even equal the Hindu score in the first innings, but that is no excuse for its losing its reason and making rash statements like those which appeared in its columns yesterday. And if it has any sense of justice left, it will lose no time in apologising to Messrs. Pai and Diveker for what are evidently remarks derogatory to their self-respect.—Yours, etc.

A LOVER OF CRICKET.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

A GERMAN FIRM'S BUSINESS.

TRANSFER TO ANOTHER FIRM HELD VOID.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary says:—

Whereas Ernsthausen, Limited, a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), carrying on business at No. 9. Clive Row, Calcutta, by an arrangement dated the 23rd day of February, 1916, transferred the whole of its business together with the assets and liabilities thereof to the East Indian Exports, Limited, a Company having its registered office at No. 9. Clive Row, Calcutta, and whereas it appears to the Governor-General-in-Council that the said transfer is injurious to the public interest and was made with the object of evading the provisions of the law; now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to declare the said transfer to be void. The East Indian Exports Limited by an agreement, dated the 8th of April, 1916 made a sub-transfer of part of the business of Ernsthausen Limited to the Calcutta Produce Company Limited, and it appears to the Governor-General-in-Council that the said sub-transfer is injurious to the public interest and was made with the object of evading the law. Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to declare the said sub-transfer to be void.

The Government has now ordered the winding of the business carried on in British India by the hostile firm of Ernsthausen Limited.

Mr. F. W. Buckler, Professor of History, Muir Central College, is joining the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. He has been posted to the 37th Cavalry at Jullunder.

Mr. A. S. Adwani, B. A. (Oxon), has been appointed temporary Professor of Economics in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, in place of Mr. Burnett Hurst who has joined the Sydenham College of Commerce.

NEW RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—

Temporary Major Stewart Walker Loudoun-shand.

Captain Adrian Carton de Wiart.

Temporary Lieutenant Geoffrey St. George Cather.

Temporary Second-Lieutenant Donal Simpson Bell.

Sergeant-Major Nelson Carter, Sussex Regiment.

Corporal George Sanders, West Yorkshires

Private James Hutchinson Lancashire Fusiliers.

Private William McFadzean Robert Quigg, Irish Rifles.

Private James Miller, Royal Lancasters.

Private William Short, Yorkshire Regiment.

Private Thomas Turrall, Worcesters.

Private Theodore Veale, Devons.

Drummer Walmer Ritchie, Seaforths.

Private William Frederick Faulds, South

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Seaforth Blackburn, Australian Infantry.

Private Thomas Cooke, Australian Infantry.

Private William Jackson, Australian Infantry.

Private John Leak, Australian Infantry.

Private Martin O'Merra, Australian Infantry.

GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

DIFFFERNNCES OVER HINDENBURG'S POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Reports from Germany, via neutral countries, state that Marshal Hindenburg's policy of abandoning Verdun and shortening the line in the West is stoutly opposed by some members of the General Staff who regard him as an interloper and call him a troop leader but no strategist. The removal of certain members of the General Staff is probable, although the military correspondent of the "Neueste Nachrichten" is already trying to convince the public that shortening the line will be for the best. No actual shortening is expected until the flotation of the new war loan is completed as the public are already uneasy about the confession of failure involved in the dismissal of Falkenhayn and about the new phase of the advance on the Somme which Berlin reported had stopoed a month ago.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" admits that the battle of the Somme is increasing in force and and adds: "In such a battle against tremendously superior forces our troops undeniably lost some prisoners. This is a sign of the tenacity with which they clung to the positions to the last moment."

The "Liberte's" correspondent at the front states that the Kaiser arrived at Combles to exhort his troops to defend t e place at any cost but its fall cannot long be delayed.

MESOPOTMIA CAMPAIGN.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

For the current month there has been no further development on the Tigris front. Reconnaissance by the friendly Arabs discovered that hostile irregulars were between September 2nd and 4th still in the vicinity of and on the Euphrates, 46 miles west of Nasiriyeh. Our friendlies returned under observation of two British gun-boats without engaging the enemy.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

It is officially announced from Mesopotamia that there have been no developments on the Tigris or the Euphrates.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Mesopotamia Commission has heard the evidence of Surgeon-General Keogh, Captain Aubrey Herbert, M.P., Captain Cross, I.M.S., and Sir William Garstin.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DANISH WEST INDIES.

SALE NOT YET RATIFIED BY DANISH PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The Senate has agreed to the purchase of the Danish West Indies, but the Danish Parliament has not yet ratified the sale.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH AIR RAID.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes carried out an attack this morning on the enemy's aerodromes at Ghestelles and Handzaeme and a large number of bombs were dropped with satisfactory results. All our machines returned safely.

K. C. M. G. FOR MR. J. E. EAGLESOME.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The K. C. M. G. has been bestowed on Mr John Egan Eaglesome, Director of Railways and Works, Nigeria, and formerly of the Public Works Department, India.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WAR CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

I is officially announced that conferences have been held this week in Paris between the British and French Ministers of Munitions and of War and views were exchanged on the recent operations and measures discussed as to the most effective employment of joint military resources. Satisfactory conclusions were reached. Mr. Montagu has returnd to England.

WELL-KNOWN CLUBS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Ministry of Munitions is taking over the Constitutional Club and the Government has taken over the National Liberal Club.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PROTEST TO WAR OFFICE.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The commandeering of the National Libera and Constitutional Clubs has caused consternation in Clubland and deputations have visited the War Office to protest

TURKISH ROUT IN SINAI

FRESH DETAILS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent gives some interesting details of the recent fight in Sinai and writes: Our total casualties amount to 900 which is comparatively light considering all circumstances. We also captured four guns, eight machine-guns, 1,600 rifles, over a million rounds of ammunition, and an enormous quantity of equipment and stores. We took 22 Germans, including whole of the personnel of the 605th German Machine Gun Company which was captured with its six guns and complete equipment. The Turkish prisoners have all been brought up to Cairo where they were marched through the streeets en route for detention camps. Thousands of Egyptians watched them as they passed along and the spectacle made a profound impression upon them. They consist for the most part of Anatolians with a fair sprinkling of Moslem Syrians, Albanians, Armenians and Greeks, one and all are i nthe pink of condition and show no signs of privations which they suffered in the desert.

They declare our fire was absolutely irresistible. To quote one man, "It was like a ceaseless shower of rain." And they affirm they surrendered all the more readily because in spite of what the Germans told them they knew the British would treat them well. The Albanians, it appears, had been seven months on the way from Constantinople where they were enrolled, most of the journey being covered on foo All prisoners suffered a great deal in Sinai especially in regard to water which was at times absolutely undrinkable. The first drink of clear water they had received for weeks was in our lines. Amongst them is a member of the crew the the Behrousse, the ex-Khedive's yacht which was caught by the outbreak of war at Stamboul and also a Turk who had worked for years at Tyne-side and speaks English perfectly. The prisoners state, as soon as they saw which way the battle was going the German officers made off full speed to the rear (this would account for our having captured only Turkish officers). They also say, as soon as the news of the Hedjaz revolt was received all Arab soldiers were disarmed and they are put to the most degrading and unpleasing work whenever opportunity arises.

REBELLION IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that five brigades of infantry left Jambi, Sumatara, on the 6th inst. for Moeara Tambesi where rebels have lost fifty killed. Two Dutch soldiers were slightly wounded in the engagement on the 2nd. Further troops are being sent to Bangkok and two more companies of infantry have gone to Meoara Roepit from Palembang. The Dutch Controller of of Moeara Tambesi, was was reported to have been murdered at Surulangeon appears to be safe.

LATER.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports local skirmishes favourable to the Dutch at Moeara Tebo and satisfactory news from other places.

CHINAMEN ON BRITISH SHIPS.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS' ALARM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Trades Union Congress at Birmingham has passed a resolution expressing alarm at the steady increase in the number of Chinamen on British ships.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SHIP-BUILDING IN FRANCE.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

PARIS, Sept. 8.

The "Matin" states that a Bill has been introduced into the Chamber which authorises the Minister of Marine to undertake the construction of 50,000 tons of merchant shipping, the ships to be built ranging from coasting vessels to trans-Atlantic liners.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REINSTATED IN RANK.

LT.-COL ELKINGTON'S HEROISM

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Lieut.-Colonel Elkington who has been reinstated in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Warwicks, in an interview said he was afraid his career in the field was ended, as his knee had been shattered by maxim gun fire while in the Foreign Legion, with which he had served 22 months in the Champagne, gaining the Medaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre for distinguished conduct in the field.

He enlisted in the Legion in his own name. It was no disgrace for any man to serve in the ranks of this famous corps. Moreover, he had a debt to wipe off and now the debt was paid.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MR. ASQUITH IN AREA OF BIRTISH OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A message from Reuter's corresppnde at Headquarters dated to-day says th Mr. Asquith has been spending a few da in the area of British offensive. The Premier's visit concluded to-day.

POONA RACES.

RESULTS AND DETAILS.

The following are the detailed results of Saturday's racing at Poona. A descriptive account appears in our Sunday Edition:—

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Shaik Esmail's ADVANCE, 8-0, Purtoosingh 1
Haji Ahmed's SHAILAN, 7-0, Harrison ... 2
Mr. A. Oomer's VERDUN, 7-12, Japhets ... 3
Khahaf bin Saif's MURPHO, 8-5, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Kaiumers 9-8, Eldorado 9-7, Sunshine 9-4, Oxford 9-3, Athens 8-6, Safi 8-6, Present 8-3, Royalist 8-3, American Spot 7-10, Jemadar 7-4.

The Race:—From an excellent start Verdun showed in front for the first furlong, then fell back and Jemadar and Sunshine in company took clear lead, which they kept to the five furlongs, where Advance, Murpho and Shailan came to the front and were first round into the straight and Advance now drew out and won by two lengths, and one length, Verdun snatching the third place by three-quarter length.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 107-8; Places, Rs. 45, Rs. 62-8 and Rs. 50.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Tarrant's VITAL, 8-0, Collis 1
Mr. C. Galstaun's WATTEAU, 9-8, J. Ruiz 2
Mr. Gocildass' ARKANGELO, 9-1, W. Huxley 3
Maharaja of Patiala's DOUBLE FLUKE, 8-3, Crowden 4

Also Ran:—Flamen 9-8, Dunskey 9-6, Final Proof 9-1, Chastity 7-12, Fire Tail 7-11, Lady Douglas 7-6.

The Race:—They were sent away to a good start, when Vital shot to front and holding clear lead all through he came in easy winner by three lengths. Then there was a great race for the second and third places and Watteau, Megale and Double Fluke finished in the order named, being separated by head.

Time:—1 min. 4 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 40-8; Places, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 29-8.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. H. Gahagan's SECTION, 8-0, Lynch 1
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 7-4, Harrison 2
Mr. Oomer's NAWABZADA, 8-9, A. Templeman 3
Messrs. Nanjee and Moosaji's GAZAL, 7-9, Collis 4

Also Ran:—Iron Chest 9-4, Solar Star 8-9, Khedavi Misser 8-1, Ajmer 8-0, Ruby Fish 7-13, Powerful 7-4, Planet 7-0.

The Race:—From a good start Ruby Fish led to the mile post, where he retired and left Gazal and Powerful to carry on the running in company and these led to the three furlongs, where they were overhauled in turn by Section, Black Ivory and Nawabzada and the first of these came away and won by two and a half lengths, the same distance separated the second, third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 26 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 45; Places, Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 34.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Mr. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 8-6, J. Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, 8-6, F. Hardy 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' RUBY MINE, 7-8, Lynch 3
General Obaidulla Khan's GOLD FISH, 9-2, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Singar 9-12, Majbur 9-10, Purity 9-4, Sir Knight 8-10, Baloz 8-5, Longboat 8-5, Mexico 8-2 (cd. 8-9), Royal Court 7-11, Makbul 7-7, Black Malik 7-2, Black Hussar 7-2, Biglig 7-0, Challenger 6-0.

The Race:—The field were sent away to a perfect start and Purity held slight lead when passing the stand for first time and held for the quarter mile, then fell back and Black Malik headed the field now till up to six furlongs, Ruby Mine came to the front and soon held clear lead. At half distance he looked all over a winner. Then Beyrut and Kayid came up and challenged and the former raced in away and won by two lengths, half length and three-quarter length.

Time:—3 mins. 20 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 193; Places, Rs. 52-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 88.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s SILVER BALM, 9-12, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH, 8-7, F. Hardy 2
Mr. Wilton Bartlet's ST. ANDREWS, 8-9, W. Huxley 3
Mr. J. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 7-8, Lynch 4

Also Ran:—Criton 8-9, Joyous Guard 8-0, Matchlock 7-12, Carpentia 7-0, Pantomime II 8-8, Jackmar 7-12, Philanthropist 6-4 (cd. 6-7).

The Race:—From level start Pantomime II showed in front with Vanity Box next in order and these two led all the way to the home turn where they were joined by St. Andrews, who at the head of the straight looked like coming away, but from inside the distance Silver Thrush and soon after Silver Balm came up and the latter forging ahead won by three-quarter length, one and a half length and one length.

Time:—1 min. 43 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 43; Places, Rs. 21, Rs. 15½ and Rs. 14½.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. J. Stewart's ANTHRICITE, 8-0 (cd. 8-3), J. Ruiz 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 9-5, F. Hardy 2
Mr. Heath's LUCKY THOUGHT, 7-4, Ringstead 3
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's CORRIDOR, 7-6, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Hoppner 9-6, Kim III 7-13, Waynflete 8-3, Penny Pie 7-13, Lady Muriel 9-0, Lola 8-3, Dress 7-10, Triple Alliance 9-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-13.

The Race:—Out of an even start Corridor shot out, closely attended by Anthricite and near the home turn Anthricite held the lead, but was soon joined by Lucky Thought and as these were fighting out the issue, near home Miss Rollestone came with a strong run and getting up along side there was a great race. Anthricite won by a neck, half length, neck.

Time:—1 min. 4 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 27; Places, Rs. 35, Rs. 28½ and Rs. 24.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK, 8-6 J. Ruiz 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's OSPREY, 6-0, (carried 6-7), Jappett 2
Mr. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS, 8-12, F. Templeton 3*
Messrs. Stewart's and Heath's NIGHT HAWK, 9-7, F. Hardy 3*

*Dead heat.

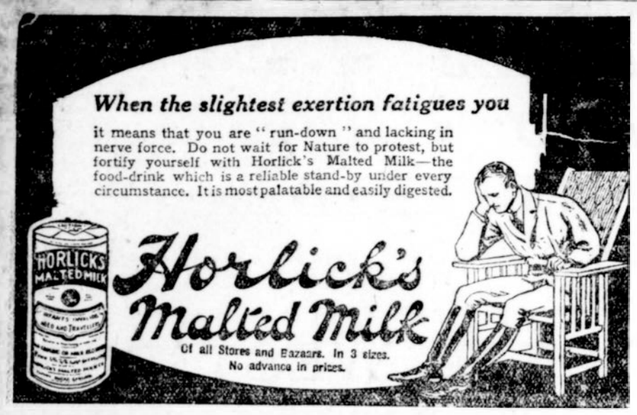
Also Ran:—Soomsam 9-2, Durban 8-1, Tajilmulook 8-4, Vellard 8-1, Atta Allah 7-3.

The Race:—They were sent away on excellent terms when White Silk and Osprey in company forced the pace and were first round into the straight where White Silk held slight advantage which he maintained and won by a quarter length, one and a half length between Osprey and dead heaters for the third place.

Time:—1 min. 26 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 46½, Places Rs. 11½, Rs. 26½ and Rs. 34½ for Night Hawk and Rs. 11½ for Ace of Hearts.

The appeals filed by Mahomed Saleh and two others, all police constables who were sentenced to death by Major Frizelle, Sessions Judge of Lahore, on a charge of murdering Mr. Priestly, late Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore, will be heard by a Bench of the Chief Court in the week commencing on the 13th November.



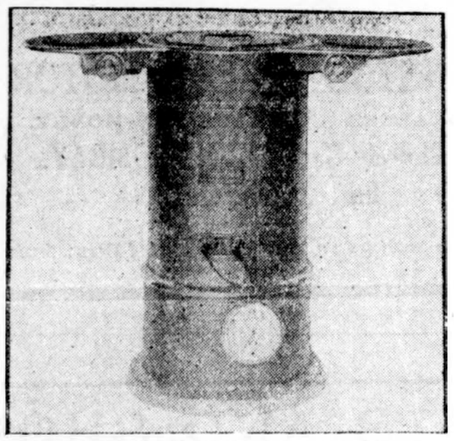
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CREMATORIUM AT BRIGHTON FOR HINDU SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

An announcement has already appeared regarding the memorial which it is proposed to erect at Brighton to the memory of the Indian Hindu and Sikh soldiers who have died at hospitals in Brighton during the war. The Viceroy has now received from the Secretary of State copies of correspondence which has passed between the Mayor of Brighton and Mr. Austen Chamberlain regarding the share which the Brighton Borough Council are taking in forwarding the proposal to the Indian public, who will no doubt be interested in hearing of the generous action of the Brighton Borough Council and in perusing the following extracts from letters written by the Mayor to the Secretary of State which are published for information.

EXTRACT NO. I.

"I understand that the proposal to preserve the site of the crematorium where the bodies of the Sikhs and Hindus who died in the Indian hospitals at Brighton were burned, has been brought to your notice and that it has received your approval. I have now made arrangements with the trustees of the Abergavenny Estate by which the area of the site and a little more will be conveyed to the Corporation of Brighton. It is a part of the proposal that a small monument should be erected on the site in the form of a "chattri" and that the names of the Indians whose bodies were burned should be inscribed thereon. The proposal to acquire the site of the crematorium will be brought before the Borough Council at its next meeting. I think I may safely assume that the Council will gladly accept a trust to preserve carefully and reverently a spot which must always bear a deep significance.

EXTRACT NO. II.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the Council of the County Borough of Brighton has gladly accepted the conveyance of the land forming the site of the crematorium where the bodies of the Sikhs and Hindus who died in the Indian hospitals were burned and the trust of preserving it, and any memorial which shall be erected thereon. The Council has also resolved to contribute to the cost of a memorial.

THE VICEROY'S LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy feeling sure that the people of India would wish their appreciation of the Council's generosity to be conveyed to the members, has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Brighton:—"I have learnt from Mr. Austen Chamberlain the very generous action taken by the Borough Council of Brighton with regard to the proposed memorial to Sikh and Hindu soldiers who died in Brighton. I should be greatly obliged if you would convey to the members of the Council on behalf of the people of India our warm appreciation of the assistance in this matter and may I at the same time express our gratitude to you personally for the invaluable services which you have rendered, not only in this connection, but also in furthering the interests of the Indian hospitals at Brighton from the time of their first establishment."

Arrangements have also been made for a burial ground near the Woking mosque for the Mahomedan soldiers who have died at hospitals in England. The ground has been planned appropriately with the advice of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India and is being surrounded by an imposing ornamental enclosure specially designed and of oriental character. For each grave inscribed headstones are being supplied.

DEPUTATION OF MADRAS LAW COLLEGE STRIKERS.

CHIEF JUSTICE DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

A deputation of strikers from the Madras Law College waited on the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Officiating Chief Justice this morning to represent their grievances, but his Lordship declined to interfere in the matter.

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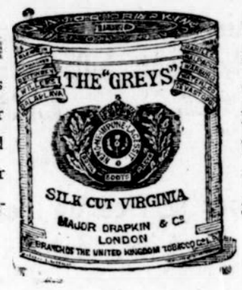
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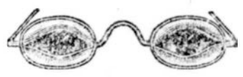
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